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The War Program

FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL

FITZSIMONS General Hospital, the Army's largest general hospital, located near Denver, Colo., is today a twenty million dollar institution with a capacity of 3,500 patients, several of the best medical specialists on its staff, 322 buildings on the post, including those housing the Army's largest medical technicians school, with an enrollment of 3,000 men.

The hospital is a foremost chest surgery center, a neuro-surgical center, and in addition provides expert medical care for members of the armed forces needing specialized treatment. The new main hospital building was constructed at a cost of four and one-half million dollars and was completed four days before Pearl Harbor.

Among the many leading departments at Fitzsimons are neuro-surgery, x-ray, fever therapy, helio-therapy and the blood plasma processing center. An important role is played by neurological surgery in the rebuilding of torn nerves caused by battle wounds. These and many other departments contain the best and latest scientific and medical equipment and facilities.

The technician's school, the largest of its kind in the Army, also has made rapid strides. In April, 1941, the school opened with 250 students, and is now graduating many times that number at regular intervals. The school trains technicians in surgery, medicine, pharmacy, laboratory, dentistry and x-ray. Two additional schools are those of dietetics and physical therapy.

Construction began on the hospital in 1918, large numbers of patients arriving the same year although windows were not in place as yet in all the wards. The early days brought many hardships which were overcome by the untiring effort of the personnel, and the years to come were beset by the opposition of some not foresighted enough to see the advantages of the location. But in 1936 it was announced that the hospital would be continued there.

Brig. Gen. Omar H. Quade is now serving his second tour of duty at the hospital. Receiving his promotion to brigadier general 21 May, 1942, he assumed command. Much of the credit for the greatly improved and expanded setup, as well as for the high professional standards and morale at Fitzsimons, is due to the foresight, careful planning and untiring energy that have made General Quade one of the leading medical administrators in the Army today.

President Roosevelt on a visit to the hospital in 1936, stated: "As long as I am President this hospital will remain here."

In 1933, General MacArthur, then Chief of Staff, told newsmen that he was "determined that Fitzsimons shall remain one of the Army's two leading medical units. As the leading tuberculosis center, the government must realize there is a combined future value to both the Army and the veterans which cannot be ignored. Neither can we afford to sacrifice any of its facilities. I have visited Fitzsimons and am thoroughly familiar with the advantages of its splendid surroundings."



Widows' Pensions Increased

Increases in the pensions payable to widows and children of deceased war veterans and of members of the regular establishment are provided for by the bill H. R. 2703, signed by the President this week.

Widows and children of veterans entitled to wartime service-connected death compensation or pension will receive the following monthly rates:

Widow but no child, \$50; widow with one child, \$65, with \$13 for each additional child (subject to apportionment regulation); no widow but one child, \$25; no widow but two children, \$38 (equally divided), with \$10 for each additional child (total amount to be equally divided). As to the widow, child, or children, the total amount payable under this paragraph shall not exceed \$100.

Former rates gave a widow \$38 if she was under 50 years of age and \$45 if over that age. Children's rates varied with the ages of the children. The new law gives a flat rate of \$50 to widows regardless of age, and takes into consideration the number but not the ages of the children.

Widows and children of veterans entitled to peacetime service-connected death pension will be entitled to the following rates:

Widow but no child, \$38; widow with one child, \$49, with \$10 for each additional child (subject to apportionment regulations); no widow but one child, \$19; no widow but two children, \$28 (equally divided), with \$8 for each additional child (total amount to be equally divided). As to the widow, child, or children, the total pension payable under this

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American leaders in invasion of Sicily. Upper, left to right: Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commanding the 7th Army; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the Allied Forces; and Vice Adm. Henry K. Hewitt, commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean. Lower: Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the Northwest African Air Forces, and Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the Northwest African strategic air force.

Promote Lt. Commanders

The President has appointed the following Lieutenant commanders of the active list of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve to be temporary commanders, subject to qualification under existing regulations:

Lieutenant commanders, Regular Navy, as follows:

Troy N. Thweatt Patrick Henry
Henry R. Dozier James K. Averill
Arnold W. McKeechnie W. O. Burch, Jr.
Theodore O. Dahl James F. Walker
Gerald R. Dyson Calvin E. Wakeman
Emmett J. Sullivan Thurston B. Clark
Robert E. Dixon James R. Lee
Frank Turner Harry S. Sears
Hysell P. Cooper Thomas A. Ahroon
Howell J. Dyson William A. Schoech
Thomas B. Neblett William A. Cockell
W. H. Ashford, Jr. J. F. Mullen, Jr.
Frank Bruner David L. McDonald
A. R. Truslow, Jr. Joseph F. Quier
Frank T. Corbin M. P. Bagdanovich
Milton A. Nation Norman F. Garton
Louis H. Hunte Evan E. Pickling
Courtney Shands Hugh R. Nieman, Jr.
Herbert D. Riley Idris B. Monahan
Edward J. Drew Thomas Ashcraft
Julian D. Greer Charles H. Kendall
Joe Taylor James H. Brett, Jr.
L. B. Southerland Edward A. Hannegan
Frank M. Hammitt E. J. S. Young
William S. Harris W. F. Raborn, Jr.
E. H. Eckelmeyer, Jr. Lex L. Black
Doyle G. Donaho Jack C. Renard
William A. Dean William L. Kabler
John E. Clark Abraham L. Baird
W. A. Sutherland, Jr. Delos E. Wait
John S. Thach Earl A. Junghans
Samuel M. Pickering Gerald L. Huff
David W. Shafer Clair L. Miller

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Longer Time Required For Army Promotions

Army officers will not be eligible for temporary promotion to grade of colonel until they have had one year's service in the grade of lieutenant colonel.

Majors will not be eligible for promotion to lieutenant colonel until they have served nine months in grade.

This War Department order is a natural accompaniment of the levelling off of the commissioned strength of the Army which is rapidly reaching present goals.

It was preceded recently by orders increasing the service-in-grade requirement for Army of the United States Air Corps promotions from three months to six months, except for promotion from second Lieutenant to first Lieutenant, where no service is required, and drastically curtailing officer candidate school quotas and increasing OCS courses from 12 weeks to four months.

Heretofore, Army of the United States promotions, governed by War Department Circular 161 of 1942, have required six months' service in grade before promotion to the next higher grade, except in the case of second Lieutenants, where three months' field duty confers eligibility for promotion to first Lieutenant.

The new service-in-grade requirement, therefore, doubles the service in grade required for promotion from Lieutenant colonel to colonel and increases by half the time required for promotion from major to Lieutenant colonel.

The increased length of service requirement, as well as an examination as to the availability of surplus officers for assignment to the posts for which promotions are recommended, applies to all recommendations received in the War Department after 9 July, 1943.

These service-in-grade restrictions may be waived, however, for officers who have clearly demonstrated fitness for promotion by outstanding performance in actual combat.

In addition to the service-in-grade requirement, officers promoted to grade of colonel or lieutenant colonel must have definitely demonstrated their qualifications for the higher grade for at least three months immediately before being recommended for promotion. This demonstration of fitness must be made by actual occupation of a position and performance of duties appropriate to the grade and corresponding to the duties of the position for which the promotion is recommended.

The following additional restrictions are also being placed upon promotions:

As recommendations are processed through the normal channels of command each headquarters processing a recommendation must include in its endorsement of approval a statement that no colonel or lieutenant colonel of the appropriate arm or service on the strength return of the command, or in pools or other assignments, is surplus in the command or otherwise available for assignment to the post for which the promotion is recommended. If it is possible to make available an officer of appropriate grade and qualifications by proper use of surplus officers, the recommendation

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The Better the Match The Better the Light



Official U.S.M.C. Photograph

A good match—perhaps an INDEPENDENCE Match—lighted the fire under this makeshift field stove on Guadalcanal.

They Wanted INDEPENDENCE Matches ... they're getting them!

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Military Legislation in the Senate
BY THE HON. ROBT. R. REYNOLDS,
Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs,
United States Senate

THE Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate has held numerous hearings since the 78th Congress convened in January on matters of importance to the military establishment. Among these were Manpower, War Mobilization, Army Specialist Training Program, Scientific and Technical Mobilization, Womens' Army Corps, and various others.

The two most important were the ones on Manpower and War Mobilization. The Manpower hearings were a continuation of those commenced in October, 1942, and in addition to covering specifically S. 666 (the Austin-Wadsworth National Service Bill) went into an exhaustive investigation of the entire subject of Manpower, as to supply, needs, and general problems in meeting these needs. The evidence obtained at these hearings probably constitute the most complete data on manpower problems assembled anywhere in the Government.

The mass of data on the Manpower question is now being summarized and indexed for the use of both the Committee and the Congress during the impending recess, in order that the information obtained may be in a form useable to the Congress in reaching a final decision on this vital subject.

The Subcommittee under Senator Kilgore conducted two important investigations in their hearings on the War Mobilization Bill, S. 607, and the Scientific and Technical Mobilization Bill, S. 702. In these hearings the needs for an over-all coordination of the war effort and the need of a mobilization of all our technological resources were gone into exhaustively. Before the hearings were concluded, the President appointed Justice Byrnes, by Executive Order, as Director of War Mobilization, and stated that the proposals of the War Mobilization Bill, S. 607, were a factor in his reaching this decision. Action on the War Mobilization Bill, has, therefore, been suspended, awaiting the results of the appointment of the Director of War Mobilization to ascertain whether additional legislative powers are needed by him for the effective performance of his duties.

Among the important bills studied and reported favorably by the Senate and subsequently enacted into law was that covering the Army Specialized Training Program, S. 739, which became Public Law No. 7; the bill allowing Commanders in foreign countries to make prompt settlement of claims for damages, S. 899, which became Public Law No. 39; a bill making the WAAC an integral part of the Army; H. R. 997, providing for the creation of a Pharmacists Corps within the Medical Department of the Army, and S. 219, equalizing disability retirement benefits for Army officers. On April 16 the Committee reported favorably the bill confirming the appointment of women physicians and surgeons in the Army, which became Public Law No. 38.

To prevent abuse by Government officials of the deferment provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, on April 8 the Committee approved S. 880, which prohibits deferment of people employed by the U. S. Government by reason of the fact that they are employed by the Government. In other words, it put Government employees on exactly the same status in regard to deferment as were employees in private industry.

Bills of present interest to the Service are S. 427 for providing for additional pay for diving duty, which became Public Law No. 33, and the bill providing for certain retirement in higher grades.

Among bills favorably reported by the Committee but not yet enacted into law were:

S. 218—To authorize relief of certain disbursing officers. Passed by the Senate.

S. 220—To provide for the payment of certain travel costs of dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Army. Passed by the Senate.

S. 759—Authorizing uniform allowances for certain officers in the Army of the United States.

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Reorganize Signal Corps

Reorganization of the administrative structure of the Signal Corps, Army Service Forces, including the creation of three new services, was announced by the War Department on 10 July.

It was stated that the reorganization will provide the Signal Corps, now under Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles who took over as Chief Signal Officer on 1 July, with greater flexibility in its job of developing, procuring, maintaining, and distributing Signal equipment for the Army.

The three new services created under the new set-up are the Engineering and Technical Service, Procurement and Distribution Service and the Personnel and Training Service. All of these services were created to effect a grouping of like functions under centralized control.

The Army Pictorial Service, formerly under Headquarters, Army Service Forces, has been returned to the jurisdiction of the Chief Signal Officer.

Changes have been effected in the organization of the old Signal Operating Service, and its designation has been changed to Army Communications Service.

Under the new organization, the Signal Corps is composed of five operating services. Formerly there were two—the Signal Supply Service and the Signal Operating Service. The Signal Supply Service's functions have been taken over by the newly-created Engineering and Technical Service and Procurement and Distribution Service.

Maj. Gen. James A. Code, Jr., remains as Assistant Chief Signal Officer, it was stated.

The chiefs of the new services are:

Engineering and Technical Service—Maj. Gen. Roger B. Colton, former Chief of the Signal Supply Service.

Procurement and Distribution Service—Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison, former Director of Procurement, Army Service Forces, and former Chief of the Army Pictorial Service.

Personnel and Training Service—Brig. Gen. J. V. Matejka, former Chief Signal Officer of the North African Theater of Operations.

Army Communications Board—Brig. Gen. F. E. Stoner, former Chief of the Signal Operating Service.

Army Pictorial Service—Col. Kirk B. Lawton, former Deputy Chief of the Army Pictorial Service.

In the new Procurement and Distribution Service, there are two divisions—the Procurement Division, headed by Col. E. V. Elder, and the Distribution Division, headed by Col. George I. Back.

The newly-created Personnel and Training Service will be in direct control of all personnel of the Signal Corps, both military and civilian, in accordance with the Army Service Forces' policy of putting all personnel under one head. Formerly, civilian personnel of the Signal Corps was under the Executive Officer of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. Military personnel was under the Signal Troops Division of the Signal Operating Service.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

War Department enunciates policy on rotation of Army troops between overseas and U. S.?

Navy clarifies right of certain personnel to wear "A" on Defense Service ribbon for pre-Pearl Harbor service?

Senators express belief pensions should be raised on percentage basis to meet living costs?

Navy lists temporary promotions in line and staff?

Senate passes West Point uniform allowance bill?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.

Praises Care of Wounded

A recent visit of representatives of the Senate and House Military Committees to the New York Port of Embarkation and to Government hospitals on Staten Island, N. Y., has evoked a recommendation that commendation be given to the Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall; the Surgeon General, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk; Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general, Services of Supply; Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, Chief of the Transportation Corps; and Maj. Gen. Homer M. Groninger, commanding general, New York port of embarkation "for the efficient and expeditious system that is being effectively carried out in transporting and caring for our wounded and disabled soldiers."

The inspection party consisted of Senator Albert B. Chandler, Ky., of the Senate Military Affairs Committee; Representative R. Ewing Thomason, Texas, of the House Military Affairs Committee; Maj. Gens. Gross, Groninger and Kirk; and Cols. Robert C. McDonald and Joseph Carson. Additional personnel from whom information was secured were members of the general staff of the Halloran hospital, commanded by Col. R. G. DeVoe, MC; the staff of the hospital ship Acadia, from which patients were being unloaded; and the staff of a hospital train loading patients at the time of the inspection.

In his formal report to Chairman Reynolds of the Senate Military Committee, Senator Chandler included in his "findings" the following:

"That the men were cheerful and glad to be arriving home."

"That, despite the crowded conditions on the ship, the men were receiving excellent care, and good food."

"That the men, some badly wounded, were in excellent condition considering the nature of their respective injuries or diseases."

"That the doctors and nurses aboard the Acadia hospital ship were exceptionally capable and attentive to the patients."

"That the Halloran Hospital is one of the best-equipped emergency hospitals in the country."

"That the doctors and nurses of Halloran Hospital, headed by Col. R. G. DeVoe, are capable, alert, and well trained."

"That the hospital trains are air-conditioned, well-equipped, and comfortable for patients."

"That the doctors and nurses are specially trained for the hospital trains and that they are extremely efficient."

"That the transfer to the interior hospitals is made with a minimum of interruption of regular treatment during the travel period, and that the best of medical care and nursing is provided en route," Senator Chandler said.

Maintain Mail Addresses

Anticipating an increasing flow of undeliverable mail because men overseas become casualties or return to the United States, the War Department has ordered maintenance of elaborate "locator" files for personnel.

Commanding officers of overseas theaters will maintain a current, general locator file for all personnel under their command.

Postal personnel of evacuation or general hospitals in overseas theaters will prepare locator cards. Theatre commanders will also obtain and maintain complete forwarding address for personnel returned to the United States.

WAVES Promoted

The first group promotion for women officers of the U. S. Naval Reserve became effective on 1 July 1943 when the following 32 Ensigns who have been on active duty with the Navy since 1 Sept. 1942, were promoted to the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade), USNR:

Katherine R. Adams	Elizabeth R. Leighton
Mary C. Bigelow	Winifred Love
A. R. C. Bracher	Helen S. May
Elizabeth M. Culver	Floy C. Minor
Caroline Densmore	Helen S. Mode
Sara Dickinson	Elisabeth E. McKenzie
Ellen P. Fairchild	Frances G. McLeod
Regina E. Flanagan	Virginia K. Outwin
Guy N. Forrester	Miriam L. Ransburg
Dorothy H. Foster	Winifred R. Quick
Virginia A. Hillyard	Laura G. Rapaport
Ross M. Hobbs	Georgiana C. Remer
Mary F. Ivey	Florrie L. Sisson
Margaret M. Jarvis	Rebecca M. Stribling
Anna H. Kennedy	Marguerite B. Stuart
Ruth M. Knutzen	Irenne M. Teets

Naval Legislation in the Senate

BY THE HON. DAVID I. WALSH,
Chairman, Committee on Naval Affairs,
United States Senate

THE Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate did not subscribe to the popular belief that if we entered the war, Japan and Germany would be defeated within a few months. More than three years ago, the Committee pointed out that an enormous effort would be required to defeat Japan because of the great distances involved; that the materiel and personnel of our Navy and Air Forces would have to be increased manyfold; that many new operating bases would have to be constructed and maintained in distant parts of the world before our military power could be applied effectively; and that many changes would have to be made on the home front.

Prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Committee had completed a large portion of its work in preparing the Navy and the Naval Air Forces for any eventuality. Before the outbreak of war, the authorized strength of the Navy had been increased manyfold both in combatant and auxiliary type vessels. Authority had been granted to construct or purchase several thousand small vessels; public works projects totaling more than \$2,500,000,000 had been authorized; the number of naval airplanes had been increased from a total of 2,050 to such numbers as the President deemed necessary. As regards personnel, the number of officers and men in the regular Navy and Marine Corps had been almost doubled, and authority also existed to enroll as many officers and men in the Naval Reserve as might be needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

As early as June, 1940, the Committee suspended the requirement that contracts be made on a competitive basis, and authorized the Navy Department to negotiate war contracts. It authorized the Department to advance monies to contractors, and directed that Army and Navy contracts should take priority over all deliveries for private account or for export. This Act also provided for paying into the Treasury excess profits made by shipbuilders and aircraft manufacturers.

The Committee granted practically every request made by the Navy Department for increases in men, ships, aircraft, and other war material. In cooperation with the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, it took the initiative on many occasions in preparing our naval forces for war. For example, the Congress in May, 1938, directed the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of naval officers to investigate and report on the need for establishing additional submarine, destroyer, and naval air bases on the coasts of the United States, its territories, and possessions. The bases recommended as a result of the directive contained in this Act, were partially completed before we entered the war, and our ships and planes are now operating from many of these bases in the Pacific, Alaskan and Caribbean areas.

The Act approved in July, 1940—the so-called "Two Ocean Navy Act"—was initiated by the Chairmen of the two Naval Affairs Committees and introduced simultaneously in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

As a result of its investigation of the fire and capsizing of the USS *Lafayette* (the *Normandie*) the Committee recommended the creation in the Navy Department

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Important to Subscribers

In order to prevent delay in the receipt of your copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, please notify us promptly of change of address. Such notice should include the old as well as the new address, and if possible, the imprint from the wrapper. You will help us and our Circulation Department by this procedure.

Thanks,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Press Editorializes on Allied Invasion of Axis through Sicily

In the weeks prior to the landings on Sicily the press contained speculation daily as to the time, place and method of the coming invasion. Sicily, seeming a logical location for the forthcoming operations, received much editorial attention at this time. A review of this comment for the past few weeks brings to light much of interest in connection with what we now know to have been the chosen invasion point.

Early in this period of speculation the *Dallas Morning News* said: "Even the Nazis admit that the Allies can take Sicily at any time and offer little hope for the holding of Sardinia and Italy."

In the *Jackson Clarion-Ledger*: "When the forces of the United Nations occupy Sicily they will take supervision over 4,500,000 people. Most of them live along the narrow coastal strip of the island where are located the industries, the railroads and the agricultural lands. When the island has been captured, and it won't be long now, little if any trouble is expected from the people living near the sea. Nor is there likely to be much show of hostility by the population in the mountainous, wooded interior which at points is all but inaccessible. Sicilians along the coast, crowded in a few cities and a restricted farming area, are not especially fond of Mussolini."

Three days before the landing of the first ground forces the *Burlington Free Press* stated: "The heavier air raids on Sicily on July 4th were evidence that the British-American air forces were trying to flatten all defense on that island in

Aircraft Construction Report

The Senate National Defense Investigating Committee on 10 July reported at length on the accomplishments and shortcomings of the various types of Army and Navy aircraft.

Highlight of its report was criticism of the production performance and inspection procedures of Curtiss-Wright Corp.

The Justice Department immediately filed suits against the company for damages in the alleged sale of defective equipment.

Previously, the Army had conducted its own investigation of the company's inspection practices, based upon preliminary reports by the committee, and rendered a report which the committee attacked as "unduly defensive" although the Army had "in the main . . . made the same findings of fact as the committee."

"Evidence that the Air Force personnel in charge of inspection at the plant in effect abetted the company in these practices is corroborated by the conduct of certain Air Force officials during the committee's investigation," the Truman committee stated. "These officials, apparently led by the Chief Inspector for the Army Air Forces, Lt. Col. Frank C. Greulich, made specific and material misrepresentations to the committee, attempted to intimidate witness . . . made misstatements under oath, and otherwise attempted to impede the committee's investigation." The committee recited instances of the conduct of these officers and declared "appropriate disciplinary action should follow immediately."

A prompt reply to the committee's charges was made by Mr. G. W. Vaughan, president of Curtiss-Wright Corp., who stated that the performance of Curtiss-Wright planes, engines and propellers "in actual combat . . . speaks for itself" and is "making an outstanding contribution to the winning of the war."

Referring to committee criticisms of the Curtiss P-40 as being "really obsolete at the beginning of the war," Mr. Vaughan declared:

"Yet the P-40 has been continuously modernized since our entry into the war and it has been the backbone of United States Army fighter squadrons, with a very successful record in every theater of war, having shot down from 3 to 20 enemy planes for every P-40 lost."

He continued:

"The company emphatically denies the statement made by the committee that the Wright Aeronautical Corp. has at any time sold or delivered to the government, or anyone else, products known to the company to have contained defective or substandard parts."

In a statement commenting on the report, Under Secretary of War Patterson said:

"The report of the Army board confirmed the greater part of the information furnished by the Truman Committee, which throughout gave the Army Air Forces every assistance. No instance, however, was found where any engines known to be defective were ever placed in service."

"It is important to bear in mind that failures in the engines delivered from the Lockheed (Curtiss engine) plant has not exceeded normal experience with engines in combat planes. . . .

"In the war emergency, Curtiss-Wright has

responded to every call made by the armed forces, and its performance on the whole has been creditable."

Terming aircraft production as a whole "unequalled anywhere else in the world," the Truman committee discussed characteristics of various planes.

Both production and fighting qualities of the B-17 Flying Fortress and Consolidated B-24 four-engine bombers were praised.

The two-engined B-25 Mitchell "has proved to be a valuable plane," the committee said. The B-26 Marauder is an exceptionally fine plane in the air but requires high skill to operate. The A-20 Havoc, A-26 and A-30, all were praised.

"The Army," reported the committee, "has concluded that it will have little need for additional dive-bombers for the reason that dive bombers cannot be operated unless there is a clear air superiority and then, only when the ground forces are not adequately equipped with antiaircraft equipment. . . . Skip-bombing may prove to be more satisfactory than dive-bombing, but the Navy is still of the opinion that it should proceed with the dive-bomber program."

The committee stated that the Navy wants too many safety factors in its flying boats to make them very satisfactory in respect to speed and defensive protection. Mr. Donald Nelson should be commended, the committee stated, for foreseeing the development of satisfactory cargo seaplanes "over the opposition of the Navy, which was constructing all of its seaplanes along lines which would not produce satisfactory cargo planes."

Field Forces in Europe

Cables from England yesterday reported that Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow had been appointed to succeed Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle as commander of United States Field Forces in the European Theater. General Hartle's new assignment was not announced.

Air JA

Announcement was made this week of the appointment of Brig. Gen. Laurence H. Hedrick, USA, as Air Judge Advocate. General Hedrick had been Judge Advocate of U. S. Forces in the European Theater.

Army Overcoats

In the midst of Washington's heat wave this week, Senator Gurney raised the issue of what type of overcoats Army officers should wear. The Senator contended that the War Department has ordered officers to wear trench coats rather than other types they may have purchased. At the War Department, however, it was stated that the wearing of the long trench coat or the shorter coats is entirely optional with the officer.

Army Insignia

Regulations putting into effect the previously announced policy of making the manufacture and sale of War Department insignia an exclusive function of the War Department were promulgated

preparation for landing troops. * * * Knowing that Sicily and southern Italy were goals for most immediate action, it is apparent that the Axis air strength is being concentrated there in the hope of wearing down the invading air forces by pouring in planes faster than the British-American units can knock them out."

On the same date the *Kansas City Times* said: "Northwest Sicily now represents Italy's front line. Trapani and Marsala would provide natural landing points for an amphibious attack from North Africa. They and the Sardinian port of Cagliari are closer than any other Italian centers to the new Allied bases in Tunisia."

The *San Antonio Evening News* speculates on the possibility of Sicily being taken with air power alone on the very eve of the invasion. "Can Sicily be taken as Pantelleria was—by a 'bombing invasion'—thus relieving sea-borne troops of the necessity for advancing in the face of heavy fire to establish a beach head?"

"Evidently the Allies are testing out that possibility. They have conducted devastating raids to destroy essential air bases before the enemy has been able to mass a great number of planes upon them to defend danger-points." Apparently the Allies have just about achieved that objective as to Palermo."

In the *Rochester Times-Union*: "Continued hammering of Messina, at the Sicilian end of the two-mile ferry from the Italian mainland, suggests a wider military objective than just damage to that port."

The *Manchester Union* said: "Although Allied-bombed Sicily is an island, it is as much a part of Italy as Long Island is of the United States."

held them for air transports bringing reinforcements.

"On a hundred-mile stretch of beach, in splendid timing, the landing barges swept in before dawn on Saturday, covered by the fire of cruisers, monitors, destroyers, gunboats and other naval units. By 6 A.M. local enemy opposition had been stopped, the success of all landings assured. An hour and a half later the troops were pushing on over the coastal plain to secure the beachheads and artillery was going ashore."

Invasion of Sicily

The invasion of Sicily by combined forces of the American Seventh Army and the British Eighth Army was summarized this week in a war review given at a press conference by Acting Secretary of War Patterson.

"The conquest of Sicily is proceeding far more rapidly than any of us dared hope," he said, "and at a cost in casualties far less than we had any right to expect." He went on to state: "Among some 12,000 prisoners taken at the beaches there were relatively few Germans, the great majority being Italians." Important points he listed as having been taken in the assault areas were: Licata, Gela, Pozzallo, Augusta, Syracuse, Avola, Pachino, Ragusa, Palazzolo, Comiso, Ponte Olivo and Biscari. "It has been estimated," he said, "that upwards of 300,000 Axis troops, including 60,000 Germans, are defending Sicily. They are capable of strong resistance, and they may be readily reinforced from the Italian mainland."

The commanders of the invasion forces are as follows:

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief; Adm. Sir Arthur Browne Cunningham, commander in chief of Allied naval forces in the Mediterranean; Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Gen. Eisenhower's deputy; Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, general officer commanding British forces; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, commander in chief of Allied air forces in the Mediterranean; Adm. Sir Bertram Ramsay, naval commander of the Eastern Task Force; Vice Adm. Henry K. Hewitt, commander of American naval forces in the Mediterranean; Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the Northwest African Air Forces; Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of American forces; Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, commander of the Northwest African tactical air force; Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the Northwest African strategic air force; Air Vice Marshal Hugh P. Lloyd, commander of the Northwest African coastal air force.

More than 2,000 vessels were involved in the landing operations as compared with 850 used in the North African invasion fleet, and comprising the largest fleet of its kind in history.

Earlier this week Col. R. Ernest Dufay, in his news summary on the Army Hour broadcast on NBC network, described the earlier stages of the invasion. He said, in part:

"Our latest invasion is a splendid example of the coordination of air, sea and land power. Covered by an impenetrable umbrella of fighter planes our armada moved from African shores, while naval forces prevented enemy surface and submarine attacks. At the same time the round-the-clock bombings by our long range strategic air force not only fixed the Sicilian garrisons in place, but also stopped reinforcements from Axis air and naval bases far beyond. Then, out of the mist late Friday night paratroopers and air-borne units in gliders roared over them, swooped on Sicily, seized key points,

Navy's New Uniform

Contrary to published reports that the Navy's new slate gray uniform was the result of a special uniform Admiral E. J. King had made for himself, the newly authorized color is the result of long and exhaustive tests conducted by the Navy in the laboratory and in the field to find a color which blends with the sea as well as with the ship's paintwork, it was learned at the Navy Department this week.

Not only was this shade found to be more nearly invisible against such a background but it has been found to remain so, being color fast against the action of salt and sun. This had been the great defect in the khaki shade as repeated laundering and exposure to the elements caused it to fade to so light a color that it was plainly visible against the usual background.

Wide latitude is granted in its use however as well as in the case of the recent uniform changes with regard to gray shirts and modified sleeve braid, both being entirely optional at the present and indications strongly point that they will be so for the duration of the war.

The Navy Department stresses the fact that conservation of material is of utmost importance in time of war and that everything in their power is being done to cooperate with the home front. Therefore it is not their intention that new uniforms shall be purchased while serviceable ones of the old khaki shade are hung away unused.

Promote Naval Officers

(Continued from First Page)

Leonard O. Fox	James H. Mills, Jr.
J. W. Davison	Clayton C. McCaskey
Thomas P. Wilson	Finley E. Hall
Elliott W. Parish, Jr.	Stanley C. Strong
Paul Foley, Jr.	David J. Welsh
William H. McClure	John P. Rembert, Jr.
Albert C. Perkins	Almon E. Loomis
Herman Ray	Robert W. Denbo
Lamar P. Carver	John Raby
Roy Jackson	Henry J. McRoberts
Roy L. Johnson	Charles R. Fenton
Arthur S. Hill	Whitmore S. Butts
Bruce A. Van Voorhis	Charles E. Brunton
Reynold D. Hogle	George L. Kohr
Clayton C. Marcy	James H. Flatley, Jr.
George F. Beardsley	Leroy C. Simpler
Richard R. Ballinger	Carl E. Giese
William T. Easton	Frank A. Brandley
William M. Walsh	John H. McElroy

Lieutenant commanders of the Naval Reserve as follows:	Arthur R. Helm
Edward G. Scarlett	Lloyd V. Berkner
James P. Farnham	Daniel J. Brim
E. B. Von Adelung	Douglas L. Meeker
Carl F. Luethi	E. G. Taylor
Henry W. Wickes	Samuel G. Colwell
Truman C. Penney	

U. S. War Communiques

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 437, 8 July

Pacific and Far East: 1. U. S. submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in the waters of these areas:

- (a) 1 Large transport sunk.
- (b) 1 Medium-sized transport sunk.
- (c) 2 Medium-sized cargo vessels sunk.
- (d) 1 Large tanker sunk.
- (e) 1 Medium-sized tanker sunk.
- (f) 1 Large cargo vessel sunk.
- (g) 1 Medium-sized passenger-cargo vessel sunk.
- (h) 1 Small cargo vessel sunk.
- (i) 1 Small schooner sunk.
- (j) 4 Medium-sized cargo vessels damaged.

2. These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department Communiques.

No. 438, 10 July

North Pacific: 1. On 9 July, during the early morning, a U. S. light surface unit bombarded the Gertrude Cove Area in Kiska for several hours. The Japanese shore batteries returned the fire but caused no damage.

No. 439, 12 July

North Pacific: 1. On 10 July, Army Liberators (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers and Mitchell (North American B-25) medium bombers with Navy Catalina (Consolidated PBY) patrol bombers attacked four Japanese cargo vessels 280 miles southwest of Holt Bay, Attu Island. One vessel was sunk, another was left in a sinking condition and the remaining two were damaged.

2. On 11 July a U. S. light surface unit bombarded Japanese positions at Gertrude Cove, Kiska, and Little Kiska Island during the morning. The enemy did not return the fire.

3. On 11 July an additional four Japanese soldiers were captured on Attu Island.

No. 440, 13 July

North Pacific: 1. On 12 July Army Liberators (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers and Mitchell (North American B-25) medium bombers, escorted by Ventura (Vega B-31) medium bombers, carried out three attacks on Japanese installations at North Head and the main camp areas at Kiska. Poor weather conditions precluded observation of the results of the bombing.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HQ., AUSTRALIA
7 July

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Kupang: Our

medium units after dark bombed the Penfui airdrome, causing explosions and numerous large and small fires.

Dutch New Guinea: Kaukenau: Our medium bombers bombed the enemy-held village of Keankwa.

Babo: Our heavy bombers bombed the airdrome at dusk in adverse weather. Results could not be observed.

Arnfur Sea: Three enemy float planes and four medium bombers attempted to attack a small Allied convoy shortly before midday, but were driven off by our fighter escort.

Darwin: Twenty-seven enemy bombers, escorted by twenty-one fighters, raided the area at midday and caused slight damage to ground installations. Our intercepting fighters destroyed five bombers and two fighters, probably destroyed two bombers and damaged two others. We lost seven planes. Three pilots were saved and three others were seen to bail out.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Buna Buna: Nine enemy bombers and four fighters ineffectively raided the area during the day. Lae: Our mediums bombed and strafed enemy installations at Laha Lagoon.

Salamaua: Patrol clashes occurred in the Bobdubi Ridge area.

Nassau Bay: Eight enemy medium bombers and seven dive bombers attacked the area shortly after midday. We sustained no damage nor casualties.

Solomons (South Pacific Forces): Buin-Faisi Area: Heavy bombers attacked the enemy airdrome on Ballale Island with twenty tons of high explosives, starting fires. Twelve fighters intercepted, but all of our planes returned.

Kula Gulf: Preliminary dispatches report our naval surface units intercepted an enemy force consisting of cruisers and destroyers in Kula Gulf the night of the 5th. Details are not yet available and a final assessment cannot be made, but it is indicated that six enemy ships probably were sunk and four damaged. We lost one cruiser.

One damaged enemy destroyer beached near Bambari Harbor was attacked by our medium and dive bombers, which scored seven direct hits with 500-pound bombs, resulting in violent explosions and fires. Four of seven intercepting Zeros were downed by fighter escort. One of our heavy bombers on reconnaissance, attacked by five Zeros, shot down two and probably destroyed a third.

New Georgia: Balroko Harbor: Our torpedo and dive bombers attacked the Enogai Inlet

area, dropping over twenty-six tons of explosives on enemy positions. A delayed dispatch reports the loss of the destroyer Strong during the bombardment of hostile positions the night of 4-5 July.

Rendova: Eighteen enemy bombers attacked our positions shortly after noon, causing moderate casualties and damage. Three planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire. Our ground forces have been reinforced and are consolidating.

8 July

Northwestern Sector: Tenimber Islands: Our medium bombers bombed and strafed the airdrome and adjacent enemy-held villages on

Selaru Island starting a fuel fire and silencing an anti-aircraft position.

Darwin: The final assessment of enemy aircraft destroyed in raid No. 58 on 6 July amounts to ten bombers and two fighters destroyed and three bombers and one fighter damaged.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Cape Gloucester: One of our reconnaissance units bombed the bivouac area at the airdrome.

New Guinea: Lae: Our medium units at dawn bombed and strafed enemy installations at Laha Lagoon with unobserved results.

Bohdubi: Our attack planes bombed extensive

(Please turn to Page 1357)

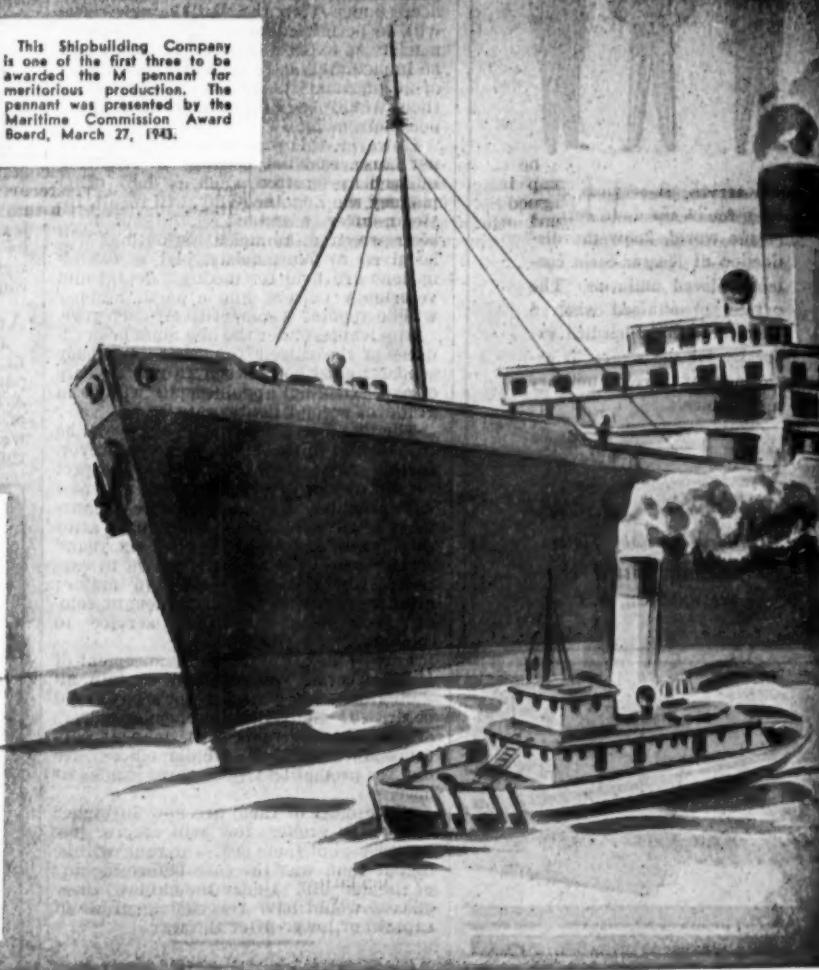
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We'll See It Through

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Military Legislation
(Continued from Page 1347)

States covering graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.

S. 861—Increasing the Federal aid to State or Territorial Homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors. Passed by the Senate.

S. 1245—Increasing the Government's contribution to family allowances of Service men with wives and children. Passed by the Senate.

Numerous other bills were considered, many of which died in Committee because sufficient evidence was not produced in their support to justify reporting them favorably to the Senate.

The docket of the Senate has been cleared of all important pending subjects except the National Service Act, upon which studies are being continued, so that both the Committee and the Congress may have adequate information on this vital subject before taking action; and

The War Mobilization Bill, which is held in abeyance until experience determines whether additional legal powers are needed for the newly-established Office of War Mobilization.

The Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, therefore recesses with all of its work brought up-to-date.

All members of the Military Affairs Committee, on both sides of the table, have rendered to me excellent service and the finest sort of cooperation, and without the services of these gentlemen, the sub-committees, and as members of the full committee, it would have been impossible for this committee to have accom-

plished so much. To each of them I am grateful.

In addition a large portion of the credit of the accomplishments of the Military Affairs Committee is due Col. D. A. Watt, War Department Representative of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, who is well-informed, able, willing and cooperative.

In addition to that there was assigned to our committee, at my request, Col. Lewis Sanders of the Field Artillery. He was released by the Selective Service Administration, and is with us now. Colonel Sanders is an Industrial Engineer, and is considered one of the finest in America. Particularly on the manpower hearings has his assistance been of untold value.

Army Pharmacy Corps

Approval by the President this week of legislation which abolishes the Medical Administrative Corps in the Regular Army and sets up a Pharmacy Corps will affect immediate only 58 officers of the Regular Army.

The first step to be taken to carry out the new act will be to issue new commissions in a Pharmacy Corps to the 58 members of the Regular Army Medical Administrative Corps.

The Medical Administrative Corps remains as a component of the Army of the United States, but not of the Regular Army. In this respect, its status will be similar to that of the Sanitary Corps which exists in the reserve only.

Present officers in the MAC, who are not in the Regular Army MAC, will retain their commissions and will continue their present duties. The officer candidate school for MAC at Camp Barkley will continue without change.

The former Regular Army Medical Administrative Corps, now the Pharmacy Corps, has a strength of 58 officers, of which 16 are pharmacists and 42 are World War I veterans who were originally placed in the MAC. The new corps like the old corps, will have an authorized strength of 72 (the MAC was 14 officers under strength), but the new corps will be permitted to carry its non-pharmacists as extra numbers. It thus could be immediately expanded by appointment of 56 pharmacists, and its total strength then would be 72 pharmacists and 42 non-pharmacists.

However, this procedure definitely will not be carried out because a resulting lump in promotion, such as has often plagued the Regular Army, will result. Instead, after suitable regulations have been prepared, annual examinations will be given to pharmacists, just as examinations are held for medical, dental and veterinary officers, and a small number will be appointed competitively each year.

Applicants, under the law must be graduates of recognized four-year pharmacy schools; must be between 21 and 32 years of age. Original appointments will be in grade of second lieutenant.

The 58 officers now in the MAC will be transferred to the PC in grade. However, further promotions will be in prospect for the majority of the 58, for the new law provides that second lieutenants must be advanced to first lieutenant after three years' service; that after six years' service officers shall be advanced to captain; after 12 years' service to major; after 20 years' service to lieutenant colonel, and after 28 years' service to colonel.

Former law prohibited advancement of MAC officers beyond grade of captain, although after 17 years, major's pay could be drawn. Since the three senior officers of the MAC have been permanent captains since 1920, these older officers are due for promotion two or three grades at once.

Since most of them are now in higher temporary grades, few will receive pay increases, but their post-war rank will be higher than was the case before signing of the new bill. Under the old law, these officers would have reverted to grade of captain or lower after the war.

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lished so much. To each of them I am grateful.

Army Nominations

The following nominations for transfer and promotion in the Regular Army were submitted to the Senate late last week and confirmed by that body:

TRANSFERS

To AGD—Lt. Col. Norris A. Wimberley, Int.; Maj. Edwin P. Crandell, Cav.

To OD—Maj. Charles E. Smith, QMC; 1st Lt. William H. Jaynes, Inf.

To AC—1st Lt. Gerard G. Wolke, Inf.; and 2nd Lts. James F. McCarthy, Jr., Cav.; Samuel A. Steers, Jr., CWS, and Samuel C. Phillips, Inf.

PROMOTIONS

To be Col.: Lt. Cols. Thomas B. Larkin, CE; Edwin C. Kelton, CE; James A. Lester, FA; Mason J. Young, CE.

To be 1st Lts.: 2nd Lts. Howard C. Aylesworth, Inf.; Robert L. Dickerson, Inf.; Gordon A. Bahe, Inf., and Joseph E. Treadway, CAC.

Medical Corps—Lt. Cols. to be Cols.: from Edwin H. Roberts, No. 156 on the relative list of Lt. Cols., Medical Corps, 20 Oct. 1942 Army Register, to and including Cleve C. Odom, No. 201.

Medical Corps—1st Lts. to be Capts.: Welton J. Walker, Robert J. Brotchner, Kenneth E. Pletcher, Thomas T. Beeler, Jr., Donald H. Earl and Charles H. Talbott.

Dental Corps—Lt. Cols. to be Cols.: James B. Mann, Charles J. Denholm and William H. Siefer.

Veterinary Corps—Lt. Cols. to be Cols.: From Louis L. Shook, No. 12 on relative list of Lt. Cols., VC, to and including Charles M. Cowherd, No. 29. 1st Lt. to Capt.: Alpheus H. Seely.

Chaplains Corps—Lt. Cols. to be Cols.: James L. Blackney and George F. Rixey. 1st Lt. to be Capt.: Harold O. Prudell.

Heads Air Force Publicity

Col. William Westlake, AC, has been appointed Assistant to the Director for Army Air Forces, War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

In this capacity he is an assistant to Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Director of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, and at the same time, is the chief public relations officer of the Army Air Forces, serving directly under General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

Army Band in North Africa

The Army Band, led by Capt. Thomas F. Darcy, Jr., has arrived in North Africa, the War Department announced this week.

This organization of 86 musicians, long stationed at or near Washington, D. C., arrived in North Africa recently and gave its first public concert in the Place Lyautay in Casablanca. Since then the band has given concerts for the wounded as well as performances in parks, over the radio and at various ceremonies.

Army Nurse Gets Soldier's Medal

Heroic conduct of an Army nurse, 2nd Lt. Edith E. Greenwood, in saving her patients from a hospital fire at Yuma, Ariz., has brought to her the first award of the Soldier's Medal ever made to a woman, the War Department announced this week.

Increase Service in Grade
(Continued from First Page)

for promotion will be stopped and the headquarters stopping it will effect the necessary transfer.

If the recommendation is forwarded regardless of the availability of other officers of the same grade, a list of surplus colonels or lieutenant colonels—with name, age, branch, experience and qualifications—under jurisdiction of the headquarters, attached to units, in pools, carried as an overstrength or otherwise carried, will be sent along with the recommendation and endorsements, together with a statement explaining why the position for which the promotion is sought cannot be filled by assignment of one of the surplus officers listed.

The new instructions require recommendations for promotion to colonel or lieutenant colonel originating in continental United States to be sent through channels to the commanding general, Army Ground Forces, Army Service Forces or Army Air Forces, or the commanding general of the Eastern, Central, Southern or Western Defense Command, whichever is appropriate. Each of those commanders will be responsible for seeing that the information as to availability of surplus officers is presented to them by subordinate commanders and is added insofar as their own indorsement requires.

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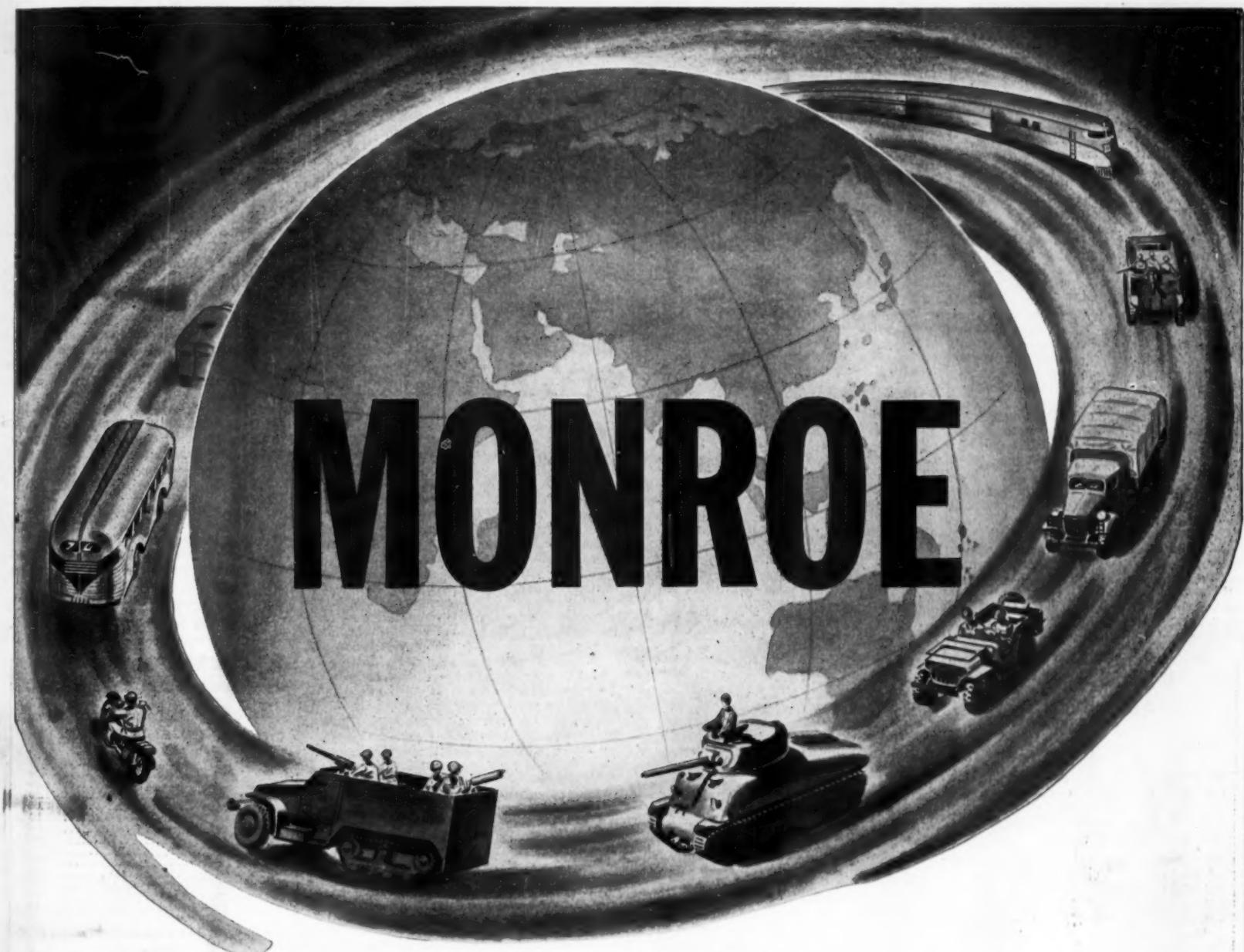
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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

Naval Legislation

(Continued from Page 1347)

ment of the Office of Inspector General of the Navy.

The Committee has repeatedly stressed the necessity of keeping an open mind regarding the development of new weapons and the employment of new methods in waging naval warfare. It has set forth, from time to time, new methods and new procedures which it believed the Navy Department should adopt.

So far this session the committee considered 45 bills and reported 39 to the Senate; 23 of these became law, 13 are now pending in the House, 1 is awaiting action on the Senate Calendar, and 2 are awaiting the President's signature. 428 requests of the Navy Department to acquire or lease land were approved, and many nominations of Naval and Marine Corps officers for promotion were considered and approved. A few of the major bills approved since 3 Jan. 1943 are as follows: Public Law No. 1 authorized an expenditure of \$210,000,000 for additional ship repair facilities. Public Law No. 10 authorized an expenditure of \$1,256,807,000 for additional public works projects. Public Law No. 76 authorized an additional 1,000,000 tons of auxiliary vessels, and Public Law No. 61 authorized an additional 1,000,000 tons of landing and district craft.

From time to time the Committee has met with Secretary Knox and his assist-

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ants; Admiral King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet; Admiral Horne, Vice Chief of Naval Operations; the Commandant of the Marine Corps; the several Bureau Chiefs and other Naval and Marine Corps Officers, and has kept itself informed as to the progress being made by the Navy. Much of the information received from these officials was of a confidential nature and cannot be made public.

The Committee has kept itself informed of the progress being made in the repair of naval vessels damaged at Pearl Harbor. We are pleased to announce that nearly all of these vessels have been repaired and restored to service; and that the shortage of naval vessels, planes, and other weapons to combat the submarine menace has been overcome to a large extent. The building of cruisers, submarines, destroyers, destroyer escort vessels, and landing craft vessels has progressed rapidly and the building period has been very substantially lessened. It feels that the officials of the Department deserve much credit for the outstanding record that has been made to date.

When Congress reconvenes, the Committee will take up Senate Bill S. 1173, to suspend the provisions of the Public Vessels Act of 1925 until twelve months after the termination of the war; Senate Bill S. 1231, the purpose of which is to provide adequate protection for persons in military or naval service as to filing of State and local income tax returns; S. 300 to establish a Chief of Chaplains of the U. S. Navy; and H. R. 2859 to amend the Act creating a Women's Reserve of the Naval Reserve.

It is not possible to predict with any degree of accuracy what other major bills will come before the Committee in the future. It is probable, however, that it will be necessary to authorize the construction of additional landing boats and small craft, and additional public works projects, as the war progresses. The legislation required in the future will depend to a large extent on the course of the war.

The Committee may be relied upon to give all requests made by Naval and Marine Corps officers prompt, serious, and sympathetic consideration, and to support them in their efforts to bring the war to an early and successful conclusion. The Committee will, however, continue to scrutinize carefully all such requests and to satisfy itself that all authorizations requested are absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. It will continue to make suggestions and recommendations which, in its judgment, will improve the Naval Service.

Escort Carrier at Attu

Value of the Navy's auxiliary aircraft carriers—"baby flat-tops"—was proved in the Aleutian Campaign, where one of them, called Escort Carrier "A" for the purpose of the Navy's announcement, played a vital part in the taking of Attu. Escort Carrier "A's" F4F Grumman Wildcat fighter planes operated against Jap troops by strafing and bombing when dangerously low visibility had grounded other aircraft in the Attu area. On such occasions she single-handed provided our aerial offensive against the Japs.

The "baby flat-tops," called pocket carriers or "Woolworth carriers," by the British, are built on C-3 merchant hulls, or produced by the shipyards of Henry Kaiser. They require a short time to build, and are being turned out in large numbers.

Marine Corps Nominations

The following have been confirmed by the Senate as second lieutenants in the Regular Marine Corps:

Maj. (T) H. G. W. H. McDonough
Hutchinson, Jr. L. C. Vandertill
Maj. (T) R. S. Mickey K. A. Gordon, Jr.
Hal R. Kolp P. Sgt. J. D. Baugh
Fred E. Haynes, Jr. Charles A. Irvin

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Legion of Merit Award

The Navy Department this week announced that the Legion of Merit shall be worn by naval personnel only in one degree, that of legionnaire.

The department also authorized the wearing of the Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon by personnel of units that have been cited but one time.

The Navy's order on the Legion of Merit follows a similar order by the Army (page 1287, 3 July issue, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL).

Under previous regulations, the Legion of Merit was awarded in four degrees to members of the United States armed forces and to personnel of friendly foreign powers—chief commander, commander, officer, and legionnaire. Under present policy, members of the armed forces of the United States will merely be awarded the Legion of Merit without reference to degree and will wear the ribbon and medal of the fourth degree, legionnaire. Awards in the four degrees will continue to be made to personnel of foreign nations.

The blue, gold and scarlet ribbon which could previously be worn only by personnel attached to units which had received two Presidential Unit Citations will, henceforth, be worn after the unit has been cited for the first time.

Officers and men who serve with the unit during the entire period for which it is cited, or for any part of that period, will wear the ribbon with one blue star in the gold field, and may wear it permanently, even if later transferred to another unit. If, at a later date, units to which they are attached are awarded Presidential Citations, they may place additional stars upon the ribbon.

Personnel assigned to serve with a unit that was cited before they joined it, may wear the ribbon, but without stars, and may wear it only while attached to the cited unit.

Flag officers and members of their staffs serving in a unit upon an occasion for which a Presidential Unit Citation is awarded, are considered to be personnel of the unit, and may wear ribbons and stars similar to those authorized for members of the regular company.

Naval Personnel's Dependents

By request of the Navy Department, Senator Walsh, Mass., celebrating the last day of the Senate session, introduced S. 1336, a bill to authorize the transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard under prevailing wartime conditions.

The bill provides for a situation that arises when personnel are ordered to sea duty, to places where dependents cannot be permitted. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy refers to the fact that existing law provides for the transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel ordered to and from duty under secret or confidential orders, but does not provide for this when personnel are ordered to overseas duty under unclassified orders. The Comptroller General has ruled that in the latter circumstances transportation could not be allowed in excess of the cost from the old duty station to the nearest port of embarkation from which transports normally sail.

The bill provides that personnel or their dependents "may, upon application of such personnel, or their dependents, be allowed, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, transportation for their dependents and household effects, including packing, crating, and uncrating thereof, from their stations or places of storage in the United States to any other points in the United States, and from such points to new stations in the United States to which such personnel may be subsequently ordered for duty, and at which their dependents are not restricted from joining them or Government quarters for their dependents are available."

The bill is retroactive to 7 Dec. 1941 and would validate payments made by disbursing officers before the Comptroller General rendered the referred-to decision.

Admiral Attacks FCC Control

The Special House Committee investigating activities of the Federal Communications Commission this week produced a memorandum submitted 14 May 1942 to the Secretary of the Navy by Rear Adm. Stanford C. Hooper, USN-Ret., in which Admiral Hooper criticized the fact that FCC Chairman Fly should be ex-officio chairman of the Defense Communications Board, now the Board of War Communications.

Both War and Navy Departments promptly stated that Admiral Hooper's criticism of Fly's work on the board did not reflect the official viewpoint of the departments.

However, last week the special committee produced a letter from the Secretaries of War and the Navy which urged the President to take military intelligence from the FCC and give it to the Army and Navy. The Secretaries' letter inclosed a letter from Adm. William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief which recommended the change.

Navy Ration Values

The following values of the Navy ration have been established for the fiscal year which began 1 July and ends 30 June 1944: Commuted and leave ration, 65 cents; hospital ration, 80 cents; midshipmen's ration, 85 cents.

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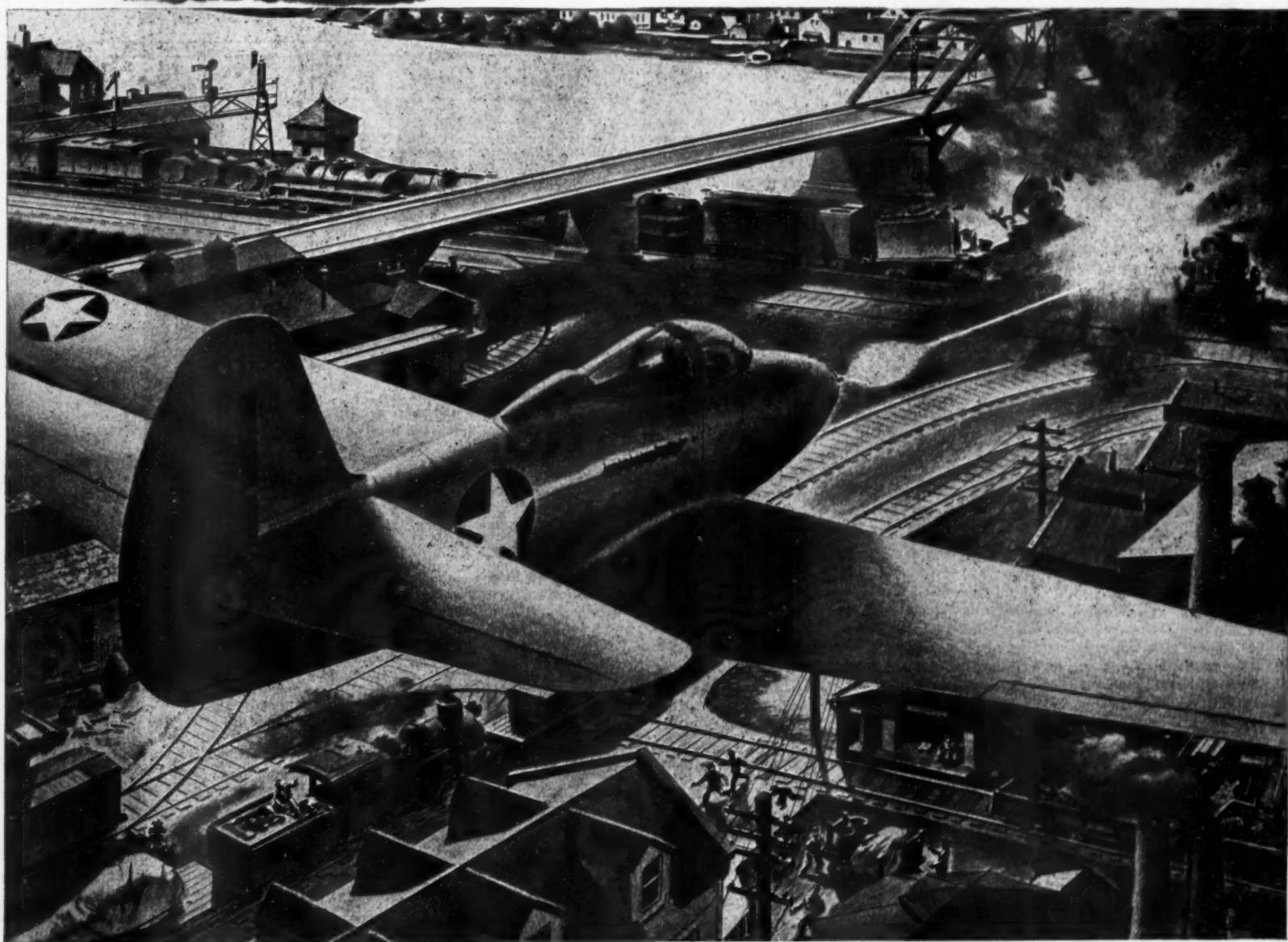
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*"I'm off to catch
a train to Berlin!"*



AND EVERY TIME AN ALLIED FLIER DOES "CATCH A TRAIN" IN HIS
CANNON SIGHTS, HITLER HAS ONE LESS OF THOSE
LOCOMOTIVES HE NEEDS SO BADLY

SOMEWHERE in occupied Europe, a train is speeding towards an Axis depot, rushing needed supplies for Hitler's war machine. But Hitler won't get them. An Allied fighter pilot has spotted this train, and he's off to catch it first! Like hundreds of others in our "aerial artillery," this pilot has "train catching" down to an exact science. First he dives, until he gets the target squarely in his sights. Then he squeezes the trigger, and high-explosive cannon shell rip into the locomotive boiler. It explodes!

...leaving the track strewn with supplies and equipment that Hitler needs so badly! One man did it—one man alone in a plane with a cannon! This type of automatic cannon that can smash a locomotive with a single burst of shell, shoot down any plane that flies, or even knock out an enemy tank, has opened up an important new field of aerial warfare. And today, the skies are bristling with them.

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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
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LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1943

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

OMEWHAT obscured in the reports of the progress of our fighting forces from the Mediterranean to the Southwest Pacific is the generally excellent functioning of the channels of supply without which there could be no victories at the front. Agencies of the Army and Navy doing this vital job, labor under the peculiar characteristic that one rarely hears of their work unless it fails. As long as it functions smoothly, it is usually taken for granted. Yet because of the global nature of this war, the task is greater than ever before in history and it is being performed with high efficiency considering the diverse and extraordinary conditions with which they must cope. Back of the invasion of Sicily were months and months of careful planning for production on the home front, for packaging, for transportation by water through submarine ridden seas or by air over thousands of miles, and for unloading and distribution under fire in enemy territory. A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, has revealed that in the two months between 8 November and 8 January, 1,000,000 tons of supplies, 400,000 men and 40,000 vehicles were landed in North Africa. Of the 2,000 vessels employed in the invasion of Sicily we know that a large percentage carried supplies and supply personnel. Furthermore, as the battle proceeds, the flow must be heavy and constant. To keep the sinews of war moving to our forces in the South and Southwest Pacific, even longer lines are kept operating, yet this week found words of praise coming from those areas. Col. Clinton J. Herrold, of General MacArthur's staff, home for medical treatment, reported that "at no time during the New Guinea campaign did we suffer for lack of supplies—it was indicative of the wonderful backing we are getting from home." From Pearl Harbor, Admiral Nimitz was quoted as saying that new ships, planes, and troops are coming to the Pacific in satisfying numbers to insure the retention of Allied initiative in that area. Contributing to these gratifying results are the supply and transportation agencies of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, the management and labor of industry which are producing the required goods and weapons, and the valiant members of the armed forces and the merchant marine who keep open the pathways that lead from the factories to the fighting fronts.

AT the cost of one American cruiser—the USS Helena—United States Naval forces have sent thirteen Japanese warships to the bottom of Kula Gulf. The first phase of the action took place in the night of 5-6 July, during which at least nine Jap vessels of cruiser and destroyer categories were destroyed. The second phase occurred during the night of 12-13 July when one enemy cruiser and three destroyers were sunk and two other destroyers hit and probably sunk. Thus, again, has been demonstrated the superiority of American seagoing fighting men and American manufactured equipment. The overall ratio of 13 to 1 in recorded losses emphatically demonstrates this superiority, but equally stirring is the individual action of our one casualty, the USS Helena. This fine product of the New York Navy Yard, where she was launched in August of 1938, is credited with sinking three destroyers and two other warships, believed to have been cruisers, and the crippling of another cruiser, before an enemy torpedo damaged her so badly that the crew had to abandon ship. Even then her seaworthiness was such that it is reported that more than 600 of her crew were saved. Another unidentified American cruiser was struck squarely by an enemy torpedo, but was spared damage when the warhead failed to explode. While this instance demonstrated a weakness in the enemy's manufactured material, the accuracy and damaging effect of our fire at night showed a corresponding high degree of efficiency embodied in our detection apparatus, fire control instruments, and ordnance material and the excellent training of our gun crews. Capt. Charles P. Cecil, USN, commander of the Helena, who was finally rescued after having earlier refused to be picked up because he wanted to watch over his crew members in the water, was quoted as saying, "It was just like teapots—they set 'em up and we knocked 'em down." He said he never saw shells put out so fast, adding that our "main batteries seemed to be firing even faster than the secondaries" even though it was so dark "we couldn't see a thousand yards." The Helena now takes her place among those immortal American vessels whose loss has taken such unequal toll of the enemy. Her 10,000 tons of steel with her 15 six-inch guns rest honorably on the ocean's bed. That her name will not die is shown by the competition of two of our cities to build another which shall bear it—a demonstration of the admiration aroused by the fighting spirit of this gallant ship.

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Service Humor

Quick Recognition

When communication difficulties developed, Carrier "A" took over the job of relaying all radio messages from the Army forces on Attu to Amchitka, and to aircraft and Navy task forces operating in the area. When the action grew tense to save time these messages were given in plain English. The Japs at once caught on and attempted to send out a few confusing counter American messages of their own.

The radio officer on the carrier adopted a quick recognition procedure in order to identify the sender of American messages. On one occasion an Army Colonel in a B-17 issued instructions which were countermanded almost at once by the Japanese. In order to establish the identity of the Army Colonel, the carrier's radio officer said, "What's the first name of the skipper of this ship?" The Colonel retorted, "I don't know his first name but he's still that chunky baboon who walks like an aviator!" The radio officer said, "Okay, Colonel, we recognize you," and sent his message on through.—*Navy Press Release*.

Engineer's Lament

The Captain says my rifle's rusty,
And I don't know but what he's right;
If he'd inspect my pick and shovel,
He'd find they both are shining bright!

—Jungle Mudder.

Tables Are Turned

"I married my first husband for money,
and my second for love."
"You must be a very happy woman."
"Not exactly. You see, my first husband
married me for love, and my second for
money."

—Diamond Dust.

Connoisseur

The Lieutenant was going his rounds
at breakfast and stopped at one table with
the query, "Any complaints?"

One soldier sprang up and said: "Yes,
sir, this tea tastes of chloride of lime."

The officer took the mug, sniffed delicately. "Non-
sense," he pronounced, "that's carbolic
acid."

—Scott Field Broadcaster.

Persistent

A fresh soldier was being very friendly
with the cute manicurist who was doing
his nails while the barber shaved him.
"How about a date tonight, baby?" he
asked. "Sorry," said the manicurist.
"What's the matter, got a date?" the soldier
asked. "Sort of," she replied. "How
about meeting me at 9 o'clock and we'll
take in a night club?"

"I can't do that," said the sweet young
thing.

—Married?

"Yes, sir," she replied.

"Aw," said the GI, "he won't miss you
for one night."

"Oh, yes he would," responded the girl.

"He'd really get mad."

"Aw, nuts," laughed the fresh GI throwing
back his head and exposing a broad
expansive of throat. "Why don't you get
wise and tell the old man to go to hell?"

"Well," said the girl, "why don't you
tell him? He's shaving you!"

—Rangefinder.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. W. F.—Inasmuch as temporary NCO warrants most probably will be abolished at the same time that temporary warrant officer appointments and temporary commissions are terminated, the only warrant you can count on having after the war is that of staff sergeant, assuming that is your permanent warrant.

J. M. W.—The only method by which a permanent warrant officer appointment can be obtained is to be appointed from the eligible list which was set up as a result of the Army-wide examination held in March, 1942. This eligible list is good for the duration of the war.

G. P. S.—The best information available on the scope of requirements for appointment as warrant officer (Jg), temporary or permanent, is AR 610-10, a copy of which is available at your station.

J. S.—There has been some delay in the sending of war bonds to military personnel who have purchased them through pay deductions. It is suggested that you write to the Army War Bond Office, in Chicago.

W. D. P.—The pay of an Army enlisted man retired after 21 years' service is three-fourths of his average pay for the last six months of service. To compute this, add the pay received each month for the last six months, divide by six, and then divide by three-fourths. All allowances to retired enlisted personnel were abolished 1 June 1942.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

In view of the recent prominence of round the world flying, it is interesting to note that of the six Army officers who nine years ago pioneered in round-the-world flying only one remains in the service. He is Capt. Lowell H. Smith, AC, Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.

20 Years Ago

Capt. Clark H. Woodward, USN, now on duty with the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, has been designated as the head of the naval mission to Peru.

30 Years Ago

Lt. Frank K. Ross, of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, wife and daughters, Nancy and Dorothy, are visiting the lieutenant's father, George F. Ross, at Harrisburg, Pa.

50 Years Ago

Orders: Lt. R. M. Doyle, to duty at the Naval Academy. Lt. S. P. Comly, to the receiving-ship St. Louis, 1 August next.

75 Years Ago

The debate on the bill for the reduction of the Army, in the House, conducted with the thermometer at 100, is the most important event of the week in Congress. The House was in an economical mood and slashed away right and left, lopping off every branch it could lay its hands on.

War Department
Navy Department

WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall
Deputy Chief of Staff
Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney
Commanding General, Army Air Forces
General Henry H. Arnold
Commanding General, Army Ground Forces
Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair
Commanding General, Army Service Forces
Lieutenant General Brereton B. Somervell

Army Casualties and Prisoners

Casualty lists released by the War Department this week reported 123 officers and enlisted men killed in action and 441 missing in action. In addition the names of 869 American soldiers held as prisoner of war were announced. 371 of these are interned by Japan and 498 by Germany.

KILLED IN ALEUTIAN AREA

Officer Personnel
1st Lt. A. P. Fong
2nd Lt. R. E. Little
1st Lt. W. A. Barnes
1st Lt. E. L. McGee
2nd Lt. R. D. O'Riley
2nd Lt. L. G. Brewer

Enlisted Personnel

Pfc G. S. White
Pfc E. V. Alonso
Pvt. I. Guerrero
Sgt. R. W. Hathwell
Pvt. C. T. McKeon, Jr.
Cpl. B. C. Martinez
Sgt. J. E. Ruiz
Pfc A. Silva
Pvt. F. H. Zepeda
Pfc R. V. Stevenson
Pvt. L. J. Kaufman
Pvt. H. J. Burton
S. Sgt. L. G. Kyriakopoulos
Pvt. D. F. Maybee
Cpl. A. A. Nowak
Pfc R. F. Plucienski
Pvt. R. L. Roy
Pvt. J. E. Fislar
Sgt. F. Krupa
S. Sgt. E. O. Wright
Pfc H. J. Dandliker
Pvt. C. Flanagan
Pvt. R. J. Gadbois
Pvt. T. J. Blezien
Pvt. W. A. Borden
Cpl. A. A. Tomala

KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA

Officer Personnel
1st Lt. M. E. Brown
2nd Lt. H. E. Kleinsteuber
Enlisted Personnel
Sgt. J. A. Deshotal
S. Sgt. E. Lindberg
S. Sgt. P. T. Serum, Jr.
S. Sgt. C. W. Brinton
S. Sgt. A. B. Lorick

Luc Embrey
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Attorneys at Law
708-715 Tower Building
Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of war)

Marine Corps
Coast Guard

T. Sgt. E. Bohlander
Cpl. I. A. Andes
T. Sgt. F. R. Hampton

KILLED IN MIDDLE EAST AREA

Officer Personnel
2nd Lt. C. M. McMillan, Jr.

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

KILLED IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA

Officer Personnel

1st Lt. D. W. Markley
1st Lt. F. H. Kameran
2nd Lt. G. V. Goodding

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. C. Abrams
T. 5th Gr. J. Duncan
Pvt. M. Lipscomb
S. Sgt. J. E. Ruffer
Pvt. C. D. James
T. Sgt. A. Huska
Sgt. J. Egan
T. Sgt. W. J. Hoenk
Pvt. M. W. Morgan
Cpl. R. E. Engle
Pvt. C. H. Fore
S. Sgt. C. H. Nugent
Pfc O. O. Belcher
Sgt. W. S. Majewski
Pfc H. E. Ulsh
Pvt. T. B. Fosse
Pvt. W. L. Iverson

KILLED IN PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel

1st Lt. J. H. Gill
F. O. J. V. Cook

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel

2nd Lt. K. F. Strong
2nd Lt. R. R. Setterblade

Enlisted Personnel

S. Sgt. H. Muscato
S. Sgt. F. A. Hudspeth

MISSING IN EUROPEAN AREA

1st Lt. F. G. Disney
2nd Lt. J. H. Quenin
2nd Lt. R. F. Davidson
2nd Lt. G. P. Griffith
2nd Lt. M. J. Herman
1st Lt. P. D. Kahl
2nd Lt. B. H. Nelson
2nd Lt. W. R. Tinker
2nd Lt. D. H. Turner
1st Lt. R. W. Jess
1st Lt. W. P. Carey
2nd Lt. L. S. Chadwick
2nd Lt. G. M. Ford, Jr.
2nd Lt. G. R. Howell
1st Lt. A. F. Bilek
2nd Lt. N. Egnor
F. O. R. E. Head
2nd Lt. R. J. Olibinski
2nd Lt. H. R. Swift
2nd Lt. J. T. Turney
2nd Lt. F. W. Wacha, Jr.
2nd Lt. S. J. Loveless
2nd Lt. V. J. Billie
2nd Lt. J. J. Hall
2nd Lt. H. R. Long
1st Lt. J. E. Slattry
2nd Lt. J. P. Mause
2nd Lt. L. P. Turgeon
1st Lt. K. L. Brown
1st Lt. C. S. Morrison
2nd Lt. W. W. Hoag
F. O. H. M. Dunn
2nd Lt. B. W. Caruso
2nd Lt. R. H. Darden
2nd Lt. E. L. Alexander, Jr.
2nd Lt. C. R. Bryant, Jr.
2nd Lt. E. J. Cohen
2nd Lt. J. P. Feerick
2nd Lt. J. F. Karl
2nd Lt. W. W. Brass
2nd Lt. W. L. Corsin
2nd Lt. D. R. Di Thomas
2nd Lt. N. H. Simpson
F. O. D. D. Long
1st Lt. J. H. Montgomery, Jr.
2nd Lt. A. J. Bredaas, Jr.
2nd Lt. E. S. Gast
2nd Lt. J. G. Sabella
2nd Lt. R. E. Grandpre
1st Lt. O. E. Diederich
1st Lt. J. W. Johnson
1st Lt. J. M. Pearce
F. O. P. L. Rae
2nd Lt. H. W. Gunn
1st Lt. A. F. Grose
2nd Lt. J. R. McFarland
2nd Lt. W. J. Nachtway

S. Sgt. E. R. Harris
S. Sgt. D. Young

KILLED IN MIDDLE EAST AREA

Officer Personnel

2nd Lt. C. M. McMillan, Jr.

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

KILLED IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA

Officer Personnel

1st Lt. H. H. Brians
1st Lt. F. F. Haynes
2nd Lt. T. H. Evans, Jr.

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. B. Schreiber

KILLED IN PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel

Pvt. J. A. McBride
Pvt. O. E. Hilton
Pfc G. L. Bear
Pfc J. Majewski
Cpl. J. S. Kovar

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. B. Schreiber
Pvt. E. M. Tripicciione
Pvt. S. W. Wloch
Pvt. E. L. Austin
Pfc L. T. Huff
Sgt. A. R. Gilchrist
Pvt. F. P. Kapusta
Pvt. H. R. Rothenberger
Pvt. C. Shadusky, Jr.
Pvt. E. Johnson

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel

1st Lt. J. H. Gill
F. O. J. V. Cook

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. J. T. McAuley

MISSING IN EUROPEAN AREA

Officer Personnel

1st Lt. F. G. Disney
2nd Lt. J. H. Quenin
2nd Lt. R. F. Davidson
2nd Lt. G. P. Griffith
2nd Lt. M. J. Herman
1st Lt. P. D. Kahl
2nd Lt. B. H. Nelson
2nd Lt. W. R. Tinker
2nd Lt. D. H. Turner
1st Lt. R. W. Jess
1st Lt. W. P. Carey
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1st Lt. J. M. Pearce
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2nd Lt. H. W. Gunn
1st Lt. A. F. Grose
2nd Lt. J. R. McFarland
2nd Lt. W. J. Nachtway

2nd Lt. E. F. Dornbrook
Capt. R. B. Dyrar
2nd Lt. G. W. Evans
2nd Lt. S. R. Fabian
2nd Lt. L. L. Gladin
1st Lt. F. J. Meyers, Jr.

KILLED IN MIDDLE EAST AREA

Officer Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

Enlisted Personnel

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KILLED IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA

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Sgt. J. G. Klingman

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

KILLED IN PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

Enlisted Personnel

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KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

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KILLED IN PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

KILLED IN PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

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Sgt. J. G. Klingman

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

KILLED IN PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel

Sgt. J. G. Klingman

Enlisted Personnel</div



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Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Lt. J. E. Ziegel- 2nd Lt. R. L. Sage
meyer 1st Lt. M. E. Fountain
2nd Lt. D. W. Cox 2nd Lt. D. J. Irwin
2nd Lt. R. M. Smith, 1st Lt. T. J. Simones
jr. 2nd Lt. R. Barhaug
F.O. G. R. Barnett

MISSING IN MIDDLE EAST AREA

2nd Lt. W. J. Burton, 2nd Lt. D. C. Hartle
jr.

MISSING IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA

Capt. J. B. Beard Capt. G. A. Newman
1st Lt. A. G. Irish 1st Lt. S. E. McMann
2nd Lt. R. F. Kenney 2nd Lt. A. C. Franks,
1st Lt. J. S. Van Epps jr.
2nd Lt. R. C. Britz 1st Lt. E. D. Shaw, Jr.
Capt. D. E. Anderson 2nd Lt. W. C. Craw-
2nd Lt. E. W. Halver- ley
son 1st Lt. M. P. Smith,
1st Lt. J. L. Schoon- jr.
over 1st Lt. T. J. Ienczew-
ski
2nd Lt. C. R. Curran 2nd Lt. W. A. Berger-
sen
2nd Lt. T. A. Weil
2nd Lt. S. D. White
1st Lt. H. L. Zeller

MISSING IN PACIFIC AREA

2nd Lt. E. Clungan
MISSING IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
2nd Lt. H. C. Moran 2nd Lt. H. D. McNeil
2nd Lt. M. R. Van- Capt. J. W. Scott
dyke 2nd Lt. S. L. Beck
1st Lt. E. R. Brogan 2nd Lt. H. H. Knott
2nd Lt. J. A. Palmer 1st Lt. K. J. Murphy
1st Lt. H. L. Reid 2nd Lt. F. G. Peattie
2nd Lt. J. L. Holguin 1st Lt. M. K. Smith,
1st Lt. D. D. McEach- jr.
ran 1st Lt. W. J. Sars-
field, jr.
2nd Lt. C. E. Trim-
ingham

INTERED BY GERMANY

2nd Lt. O. J. Carroll 2nd Lt. J. B. Ahern
2nd Lt. W. H. Downey 2nd Lt. M. L. Floyd
1st Lt. R. J. McCor- 2nd Lt. J. O. Cum-
mick mings
2nd Lt. R. P. Stealey 1st Lt. G. C. Beachum
2nd Lt. J. M. Griffith Capt. H. C. Daniel
1st Lt. F. M. Sanders, 2nd Lt. S. A. White
jr. 1st Lt. J. F. Segrest
1st Lt. R. E. Fortin 1st Lt. R. H. Wilder
1st Lt. C. B. Woehrle Capt. M. D. Bedwell,
2nd Lt. D. F. Nash jr.
1st Lt. A. A. Alaimo 1st Lt. R. W. Kennedy
Capt. R. E. Landrum 1st Lt. J. S. White
1st Lt. J. E. Trojan 1st Lt. R. D. Adcock
2nd Lt. B. Andruskie- Capt. E. R. Bush
wicz 2nd Lt. I. B. Eiford
1st Lt. J. B. Workman

1st Lt. D. Farrell F.O. B. R. Hopkins
1st Lt. F. T. Johnson 1st Lt. R. W. Seelos
2nd Lt. E. E. McAnul- 1st Lt. F. K. Watson
ty 2nd Lt. J. V. Bancker
2nd Lt. G. L. Durgin 2nd Lt. A. J. Schmidt
1st Lt. W. A. Moses, 1st Lt. W. S. Barnes
II 2nd Lt. A. D. Dobsa
1st Lt. D. E. Whipple 1st Lt. N. R. Drake
F.O. L. S. Williamson, jr. 1st Lt. R. W. Frei-
hofer
2nd Lt. D. H. Worsley 1st Lt. H. P. O'Neill
2nd Lt. C. L. Buttorff Capt. O. D. O'Neill, jr.
2nd Lt. R. Fabec Capt. H. J. Weintraub
1st Lt. C. V. Hansen 2nd Lt. R. E. Wigham
Lt. Col. L. O. Thibodeau Capt. H. L. William-
son
2nd Lt. R. D. Hill, Jr. 2nd Lt. A. A. Alaimo
1st Lt. M. K. Lang- 2nd Lt. R. S. Johnson
berg 2nd Lt. W. H. Krava
2nd Lt. W. C. Guest, jr. 1st Lt. R. E. Liggett
2nd Lt. W. H. Kinney Capt. J. McClure
1st Lt. A. T. Mann 2nd Lt. S. Waldman
1st Lt. H. W. White- 2nd Lt. W. W. Saund-
ers
1st Lt. D. V. Wurst 2nd Lt. H. K. Wood
1st Lt. F. E. Ross 2nd Lt. J. A. Brown,
Capt. D. H. Brown jr.
1st Lt. R. C. Miller 1st Lt. A. A. Rushnell
2nd Lt. E. J. O'Brien Lt. Col. L. Gershonow
1st Lt. E. E. Spence 1st Lt. G. Matuch, Jr.
Capt. J. H. Dicks Maj. J. E. O'Brien
2nd Lt. M. Michaelis 1st Lt. H. D. Sipe
1st Lt. W. H. Schell 1st Lt. W. K. Smith
Maj. F. H. Beaumont 1st Lt. E. A. Spicher
Capt. P. G. Jacobs 1st Lt. R. L. Cheatham, Jr.
1st Lt. E. D. Hinshaw 1st Lt. O. H. Mickel-
son
2nd Lt. C. Roy 1st Lt. R. C. Barton
1st Lt. W. S. Garth, Jr. 2nd Lt. E. G. Batte
2nd Lt. H. R. Holder 2nd Lt. B. R. Drewry
1st Lt. R. W. Scott 1st Lt. H. B. Ellis
1st Lt. L. M. Washer 1st Lt. C. E. Fischer
1st Lt. S. H. Guilick 1st Lt. Col. W. R. Purin-
sko
1st Lt. H. L. Young ton
1st Lt. J. E. Consol-
mation
2nd Lt. A. J. Weldon 2nd Lt. E. Rhoades
1st Lt. E. G. Pipp 2nd Lt. A. V. Simmons
1st Lt. G. J. Lally 2nd Lt. A. E. Speer
1st Lt. J. Varhol 1st Lt. H. P. Anderson
2nd Lt. F. W. Wollin- sko
1st Lt. J. D. Bledsoe 2nd Lt. R. O. Malin
1st Lt. F. W. Mayo, Jr. CWO M. W. Pickett
2nd Lt. D. E. Miller 2nd Lt. W. B. Collins
2nd Lt. D. B. Meyers 2nd Lt. J. B. Parker
1st Lt. K. G. Ross 2nd Lt. D. W. Richie
2nd Lt. R. L. Schlefel- 2nd Lt. J. Klaas
busch 2nd Lt. R. L. Peebles

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Ultra-Thin Pack is Far Reaching Advancement In Parachute Development

The Pioneer Parachute P3-B is the result of intensive research and years of study for the development and years of a parachute that is not only foolproof and foulproof but compact and snug fitting, easy to wear and thin enough to fit into tight spaces.

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ment, allows tail and turret gunners to wear the parachute with the same ease as navigator, pilot and all other plane personnel, no matter how cramped the quarters may be.

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U. S. War Communiques
(Continued from Page 1349)

sively and strafed enemy positions on the ridge.

Mubo Area: In direct support of our ground forces, strong formations of attack planes and medium and heavy bombers executed coordinated bombing and strafing attacks on enemy positions on Observation Hill and Kitchen and Bulgap Creeks. One hundred and six tons of high explosive and fragmentation bombs were concentrated on the target in less than forty-five minutes. Results were reported excellent. Our ground forces attacked and captured Observation Hill and are consolidating.

Solomons (South Pacific Forces): Rendova: A force of enemy bombers with a strong escort of fifty-six Zeros was intercepted and dispersed by our fighter patrol shortly after noon. Three enemy bombers and nine fighters were shot down for a loss of one Allied plane. Delayed dispatches indicate that on 5 July eighteen enemy bombers attempting to attack Allied shipping were driven off with a loss of nine bombers. No damage was caused.

Vila: Our torpedo and dive-bombers with fighter escort attacked the enemy airfield, dropping twenty-eight tons of heavy bombs on anti-aircraft positions and bivouac and supply dump areas. Numerous fires were started. Later, escorted medium units bombed the airfield. There was no interception and all planes returned from these attacks.

New Georgia: Our forces landed at Rice Anchorage, four miles northeast of Bairoko Harbor before dawn on the fifth. Operations were preceded by bombardment of enemy bases on Kula Gulf by our surface units. During the same night, elements of our ground forces from Rendova secured a beachhead at Zanana, six miles east of the Munda airfield. Patrols made contact along the Barlike River.

Buka: Our heavy bombers attacked the airfield at night fall with high explosive and fragmentation bombs, starting a large fire near the runway.

Buin-Faisi: Our heavy bombers attacked Kabili airfield at dusk with forty-five tons of high explosives, causing large fires in dispersal areas. Intense anti-aircraft fire from warships and shore batteries was encountered. Enemy fighters intercepted. Two of our planes are missing. After dark, our heavy units bombed Ballale airfield, causing four large fires, with the smoke rising to 4,000 feet.

Kula Gulf: Amplifying reports from the battle of Kula Gulf during the early hours of 6 July indicate that the enemy naval force was decisively defeated, with a loss of at least nine warships. In the first phase of the engagement, four or five hostile destroyers were struck by smashing broadsides that within five minutes destroyed or set afire the entire group. Three and possibly four, enemy light cruisers were then taken under fire. All either were sunk or afire within fifteen minutes. One was beached.

Later, during the rescue of survivors from

the light cruiser Helena, our destroyers intercepted and sank two of three enemy ships attempting to escape from the gulf and damaged the third.

9 July

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Kupang: Our medium units attacked Penful airfield during the night, starting numerous fires, some of which appeared to be burning aircraft. Our heavy bombers, followed with an attack at dawn, starting fires among barracks, buildings and hangars, the smoke from which was visible fifty miles. Three of fourteen Zeros attempting interception were shot down into the sea and two others, observed smoking badly and losing altitude, were probably destroyed.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Buna

Buna: Four Allied fighters intercepted ten enemy Zeros in the area and downed two without loss.

Salamaua: Our attack planes and medium units in force bombed and strafed enemy installations at Keia Point, Malo village and along tracks in the Logul area, dropping nearly fifty tons of high explosives. Many direct hits were scored on buildings and numerous fires were started in the target area. The main attack was executed under adverse weather conditions. Rain limited visibility.

Mubo: Our medium units, in direct ground support, executed a concentrated bombing and strafing attack on enemy troops and installations in the Bulgap Creek area. Ground

(Please turn to Page 1360)

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FOR PROGRESS IN PEACE

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But not good enough for Houdry scientists.

At Houdry we never say we have "perfected" a process. We always know there has to be a still better method.

We have found one! We call it, the Houdry Adiabatic Process. It produces a truly *super* aviation fuel. A fuel so vastly superior that today's aircraft engines cannot fully use its inherent power.

In the beginning, therefore, this new super fuel won't be used "straight." It will be blended with aviation gasolines made by other methods, in

order to increase their power-producing qualities.

But when engine design catches up to it, this new super aviation fuel can revolutionize aircraft performance. Bombers will be able to take off from smaller fields—carry heavier loads to more distant objectives—and get home again! Fighters will be able to outspeed, outclimb and out-maneuver their adversaries!

After the victory, all the progress we have made will be converted to the purposes of peace. Super airplanes will destroy only distance; super motor cars will serve only commerce and pleasure.

And as each page of scientific achievement is written, a new page will be begun. For that is the way of progress in peace.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—In expression on the battlefields of the world are the unity of command and coordination of operations which have been the high goal of the leaders of the United Nations. The invasion of Sicily, and the thrusts impending at other points on Mediterranean soil, were purposely timed with the advance of one of the German Armies in the Orel-Kursk area of Russia, and with the campaign inaugurated against the Japanese in the Southwestern Pacific, the acceleration of the battering of Kiska preliminary to its reoccupation, and the bombing of the Japanese base at Paramushiro in the Kuriles. Thus, the ideal of the Commander-in-Chief and his Military Staff, is being achieved. Realizing that operations in one part of the world affect those in every other part, the plans made call for a mosaic, each block of which will fit closely with its neighbors. These plans are possible because the United Nations have so increased in strength, are so much freer from the U-Boat peril, that they have been able to seize and hold the initiative. As a consequence, the Germans have found it impossible to exploit the offensive-defensive they started against the Red Armies. They have been forced to disperse their aircraft among the Russian, German, Sicilian and other prospective fronts, to redistribute troops and tank divisions, and to maintain huge reserves at central points to repel attack on any one of numerous vulnerable points on the Atlantic and Mediterranean shores of Continental Europe. No longer is Italy able to contribute to any effective extent to a campaign in Russia. Thought of effecting a junction with Japan through the Near East and India must by now be abandoned. Japan, at last facing an armed United States, which is punching through the periphery of her defense, is suffering serious plane and naval losses, and is compelled like Germany, to disperse her air and ground strength so that invasion of India, and the conquest of China, cannot be pushed with great forces, and an offensive against America offers less and less prospect of gain.

It would be foolish to say there are no serious differences between the United Nations; there are, and the important part of the mission of Secretary Stimson now in London is to continue the submergence of those differences, and to lay the bases for future agreements. Having served as Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson is familiar with the problems that exist in our relations with Russia, the French, and the Governments in Exile. But these problems are secondary to the execution of the plans agreed upon at the last Roosevelt-Churchill conference, which were concurred in by Premier Stalin, Premier Chiang-kai-Shek and other United Nations Leaders. It was not by chance that the forces of the Governments-in-Exile are participating in the Sicilian campaign; they were advised of, and consulted regarding it. Nor is it by chance that close cooperation exists between the forces engaged in that campaign. When General Eisenhower first went to England, his instructions, and his own aim which synchronized with them, required development of complete accord with the British. That he succeeded is evidenced by Churchill's willingness that he be named Commander-in-Chief of all United Nations forces in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and his tactful policy caused an unanimous judgment that he should continue in that capacity in connection with the projected operations against Sicily and Italy.

What is true of the Middle Sea area is likewise true of the Southwest Pacific. General MacArthur is the idol of the Australian people. They are delighted that their troops are under his command, and that the President ordered Admiral Halsey to serve under him in the campaign in progress; and Admiral Halsey, who sees no difference in the color of a uniform, willingly agreed to serve as a subordinate, and to cooperate to the full extent of his power. In the North Pacific, all amphibian operations have been under Naval commanders, and military leaders have obediently carried out their directions, and even have accepted their relief from command ashore.

This global picture of military unity of command, coordination of operations, pursuant of the initiative by the United Nations, necessarily has had great influence upon the policies of neutrals. With the rumble of our guns and exploding bombs sounding loudly in its ears, the Franco Government of Spain no longer offers the menace it did as a pro-Axis non-belligerent. Turkey is indicating no concern over British second closing of her frontier with Syria. Realizing that there might be some apprehension felt by the Vatican, the President reiterated to the Pope our respect for religious beliefs and for the free exercise of religious worship, our purpose to spare all churches and religious institutions from the devastations of war, and our intention to respect the neutrality of the Vatican City and all Papal Domains. We would like Rome to be proclaimed an open city, and suggestions to that end have been made to Mussolini; and not improbably the Vatican is in favor of such action. That Il Duce would consent is unlikely. Such a proclamation would be a public confession of expected defeat, and might precipitate earlier the overthrow of the Fascist regime and even to the assassination of its chief and many of his subordinates. Moreover, it would have a powerful international effect. Already the Balkan States are apprehensive of the fate in store for them, and are curbing their assistance to the Axis. The countries which have blood ties with Italy, such, for instance, as Argentina, are noting the way the wind is blowing, and are adjusting their sails accordingly, and Berlin is preparing the German people for a rupture of relations by Buenos Aires.

Then the French see this picture: Italy has lost her African Dominions and some of her Mediterranean Islands, her jewel of Sicily is a battleground and once occupied by the United Nations will serve as a base for the control of the Tyrrhenian Sea, as well as the western Mediterranean, for air attacks upon the industrial and transportation centers of Italy and French ports, particularly the base at Toulon, where the Italian Fleet has sought refuge. It is only 500 miles from Sicilian airfields to Toulon, and incessant attack will imperil the Fleet to destruction by bombing or force it to put to sea, where a combined Anglo-American force is waiting to give it battle. The French know also that their troops participated in the victories won over the Axis in North Africa, and have a contingent fighting in Sicily. They have been informed by short wave that the President gave a warm welcome to General Giraud, honored him with a dinner at the White House, and conferred at length with him regarding the question of his relations with General de Gaulle. The distinguished French commander talked over military plans with General Marshall and was assured that the United States will continue expeditiously to arm his forces, which will number 400,000 men. Simultaneously with the presence of General Giraud in Washington, the President announced that this Government would not recognize the French Committee of National Liberation. Our Government holds this Committee represents only five per cent of the French people, and, consequently, cannot speak for them. Moreover, the President in a Bastille Day statement, said—and this

the Free French regard as a jab at de Gaulle—that there could be only one symbol for French men—France herself, "which transcends all parties, personalities and groups." Again, in the statement recognizing the passage of Martinique and Guadalupe to the control of the Committee, there is a paragraph declaring specifically that our action must not be construed pro or con relative to the form of the relations between our Government and it. Britain is questioning this attitude, and Stalin has sent a friendly message to the committee. So far as General Giraud is concerned, the American position is entirely satisfactory, particularly as one of his representatives in Washington, M. Henri Hoppenot, former Minister to Uruguay, was selected to serve as the new Governor of the Antilles. De Gaulle apparently has acquiesced in Hoppenot's appointment, but it is known he resents the American attitude, and, indeed, has become more of a problem child as a result. However, although he is co-chairman of the Committee of Liberation, that Committee as a whole has recognized the military interests of the United States in the Caribbean Sea and made available for use by the United Nations all present immobilized warships and merchantmen in the Islands and the base facilities at Fort de France. The warships are the aircraft carrier Bearn, the several hundred planes aboard which were transferred to shore and probably are of slight value; the fast cruiser Emile Bertin, the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, the auxiliary cruiser Barfleur and eight tankers. The \$300 millions in gold at Fort de France, will be used, not to promote de Gaulle's ambitions, but to pay for the materials we will supply to the French forces. As a result of the elimination of Vichy control from the Islands, the Caribbean Sea has become in fact an American Lake, and thereby greater protection is assured for the Panama Canal, for the Caribbean Republics and for the United States.

Accompanying Secretary Stimson to England were Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Director of War Department Bureau of Public Relations; Lt. Col. William H. S. Wright, Lt. Gordon Grand, the Secretary's aide; Special Assistant Harvey H. Bundy and Cpl. William Ford. Dispatches from London speak of Mr. Stimson's conferences with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Minister Eden, and his welcome by Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, American commander-in-chief in the European Theatre. It is expected that when he completes his mission in London, the Secretary will go to Algiers to talk over military problems with General Eisenhower, and, perhaps, will consult with General de Gaulle and endeavor to induce him to greater cooperation with the United Nations.

Army Air Forces—The new Army Air Forces Training Command, which replaces and combines the functions of the Technical Training Command and the Flying Training Command, has been activated. Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount was named commanding general of the Training Command, headquarters of which were designated at Fort Worth, Texas. General Yount has been commanding general of the Flying Training Command, with headquarters in Fort Worth.

New assignment for Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, who has been commanding general of the Technical Training Command, with headquarters in Knollwood, N. C., has not been announced.

The Flying Training Command and the Technical Training Command were discontinued 7 July 1943.

Functions of the new Training Command will include: Supervising and conducting the training of individuals in techniques of aerial gunnery, bombing, navigation, aerial observation, and piloting of military aircraft (including gliders) and in the subjects associated therewith; and in mechanical, technical and administrative subjects. Supervising and conducting preliminary training for purposes of orientation, classification, basic military instruction, and preflight academic instruction. Operation of the various Army Air Forces schools of elementary flying, basic flying, advanced flying and specialized flying. Operation of technical schools to provide technical training peculiar to the Army Air Forces, other than flying training, for both officers and enlisted personnel.

Army Ground Forces—HEADQUARTERS, AGF—Many field artillery officers who fail to complete successfully the prescribed pilot-observer course of operational training at the Field Artillery School but who are rated as liaison pilots, are being assigned to field force units, Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding Army Ground Forces, has disclosed. Such officers are entitled to wear the insignia of liaison pilots.

Officers or enlisted men will not be permitted to fly field artillery liaison planes of ground force units, nor are they entitled to draw flying pay, unless they have in their possession a certificate of proficiency issued by Ground Forces headquarters or the Field Artillery School directing that they participate in regular and frequent aerial flights.

Capt. William C. Hamilton has been promoted from 1st Lieutenant it has been announced at Ground Forces headquarters.

ARMORED COMMAND—Col. Richard W. Carter, who helped establish the Armored Force School, Ft. Knox, Ky., has been assigned to the Third Service Command as liaison officer at the Eastern Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J. Departure of Col. Carter leaves Col. Thomas A. Northam, commanding officer of the Instructor Regiment, the only officer at the school who has been there since it was started in October, 1940.

Col. Milton H. Patton, commanding officer of the Armored Command Training Group, Ft. Knox, was retired on 30 June after reaching the age limit and on the following day was ordered back to active duty for the duration and six months. A member of the Rainbow Division during the last war, Colonel Patton has been in the service 27 years. He is one of the nation's tank veterans, having served in the old Tank Corps at Fort Meade, Md., after the first World War.

The second group of West Pointers to enroll in the Armored Command School within a month have begun an intensive three months course of instruction. The class consists of 16 June graduates of the U. S. Military Academy. They will study Armored Force tactics, and will receive instruction in six of the school's departments: Tactics, Tank, Wheeled Vehicle, Gunnery, Communication and Clerical.

Lt. Col. Thomas R. Bruce, executive officer of the artillery command, 6th Armored Division, Camp Cooke, Calif., has been promoted from the rank of Major. Colonel Bruce came to the 6th Armored Division last September when the 128th Field Artillery Regt. was divided into two battalions and assigned to the Armored Command.

ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND—An escort detachment will accompany a special battery of the Royal Artillery, British Army, on a trip to military installations in all parts of the nation, it was disclosed by Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, Commanding General of the Antiaircraft Command.

Sent to the United States by the British War Office at the request of the War Department, the unit, to be known as the First Composite Antiaircraft Battery, consists of 17 officers and 329 other ranks most of whom served in Great Britain during

the protracted air attacks on the British Isles during the past three years. Several of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men have seen service with British antiaircraft units in such theaters as the Middle East, Malta and India.

"The visit of this battery," General Green added, "will not only give the Army an opportunity to see the latest British antiaircraft methods, drills and equipment, but will afford an opportunity to the American public to see something of the British soldiers whose families in Great Britain have extended such cordial hospitality to American soldiers in the British Isles."

THIRD ARMY—Units participating in the Louisiana maneuvers have won the praise of Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges, Third Army Commander, for "steady improvement all along the line."

"This is quite gratifying," General Hodges said, "let us keep up the good work. Continue to remember that these flag exercises and the two-sided maneuvers to follow are all for the purpose of instruction and training of units in all phases of combat."

The Army Commander's statement was made at a critique of the third flag exercise of the first phase of the current maneuvers. A fourth exercise will be held immediately, and will be followed by the inception of Corps vs. Corps maneuvers, which will be the most extensive of 1943.

Bureau of Ships—An increase of 250 per cent over the number constructed during the same period last year is shown in an announcement this week by the Navy Department of naval craft construction figures for the first half of 1943.

Completed at Navy yards and by private firms the six month total is 6,000 vessels of all classes, with a combined tonnage in excess of 1,000,000 standard displacement tons. With an aggregate cost of \$2,500,000,000 this total includes all types from warships to small lighters, more than half the number being landing craft.

The number of combatant vessels completed during this period which accounted for well over half the tonnage figures, was almost three and one-half times the total of such vessels for the same period of 1942. For every three warships in the fleet 1 January, 1943, one additional fighting ship was completed during the following six months.

The Secretary of the Navy has recently designated sponsors for three Navy vessels now under construction. The auxiliary aircraft carrier *Natoma Bay*, under construction at the Kaiser Shipbuilding Company plant, Vancouver, Wash., will be sponsored by Lady Halifax, wife of the British ambassador to the United States. The destroyer *Norman Scott*, being constructed at the Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Maine, will be sponsored by Mrs. Marjorie Scott, in honor of her husband, the late Rear Adm. Norman Scott. The ammunition ship *Mazama*, under construction at the plant of the Tampa Shipbuilding Company, Inc., Tampa, Florida, is to be sponsored by Mrs. Adela F. Rickenbacker, wife of Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, USA.

Also designated a sponsor recently was Lt. Joy Bright Hancock, USNR, who will be the first naval officer to sponsor a combatant type vessel. She will christen the destroyer *Lewis Hancock*, now under construction at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Kearny, N. J., honoring her husband the late Lt. Comdr. Lewis Hancock.

The *Flier*, 11th submarine in 20 weeks at their plant, was launched by the Electric Boat Company at their Thames River yards, Groton, Conn., 11 July. The vessel was sponsored by Mrs. Smith Pierce.

The cruiser *Vincennes* will be launched today at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Boston, Mass. The third naval vessel to bear that name, the *Vincennes* is to be christened by Mrs. Arthur A. Osburn, Jr.

Another recent launching was that of the destroyer escort *Rich* at Bay City, Mich., yards of the Defoe Shipbuilding Company.

Army and Navy Dental Corps—That the intent of Congress in creating the grade of rear admiral in the Dental Corps has been "emasculated" and "aborted" was charged by Edward J. Ryan, DDS, writing in *Oral Hygiene*. The dental rear admiral, Alexander Gordon Lyle, named to that rank temporarily after Congress passed the bill over the protests of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, was assigned as inspector of dental material at the Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. In the meantime, though Capt. Albert Knox (DC), USN, in charge of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery's dental division, completed his tour in Washington 10 July, Admiral Lyle was not brought to the bureau, but another captain, Robert S. Davis was given the assignment.

"It has been stated by people who should know that the presence of this high rank at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in Washington might be embarrassing to medical officers who hold lower grades," wrote Dr. Ryan. "Thus, in order not to threaten the traditions of the Medical Corps the newly appointed rear admiral has been assigned to other duties. It appears that despite a magnificent service record which includes the decoration with the Congressional Medal of Honor, our rear admiral has rank without authority."

Dr. Ryan also criticised the Army's treatment of dentists, pointing out that as of 1 Dec. 1942, 70 per cent of dental officers were in grade of first lieutenant while only 45 per cent of medical officers were in that grade. "Although the Medical Corps is about three and a half times larger than the Dental Corps, the Medical Corps has 32 officers in the grade of general; the Dental Corps has one."

The dentist pointed out that the Army has suppressed in its paraphrase of the

act of 6 Oct. 1917, quoted in AR 40-15, edition of 28 Dec. 1942, a phrase which would guarantee dentists equal rank with medical officers. The act provides (the italicised part being omitted in the paraphrase in the regulation, according to Dr. Ryan): "Hereafter the Dental Corps of the Army shall consist of commissioned officers of the same grade and proportionately distributed among such grades as are now or may be hereafter provided by law for the Medical Corps, who shall have the rank, pay, promotion, and allowances of officers of the corresponding grades in the Medical Corps, including the right to retirement as in the case of other officers. . . ."

Air Cargo—One of several ingenious devices which have permitted the 39th Air Freight Wing Detachment at the Newark, N. J., Air Base, to set a remarkable record in the movement of air cargo has been developed by Capt. Julian A. Devereux, Commanding Officer of the Detachment, Phillip A. Cosgriff, General Superintendent, and a commercial engineering company.

The device, which went into use 2 July, is a mobile elevator which permits loading of planes by means of a roller-conveyor. It is adjustable to heights varying from 22" to 12', has a platform 8 by 22 feet which is lifted by a 5 horsepower electric motor, and it can lift 10,000 pounds.

The elevator also lends itself well to the use of chisel-trucks in loading and unloading operations at the Air Freight warehouses. It is moved by the small tow-tractors that are regularly employed in the moving of planes on the airport.

Captain Devereux is a brother of Lt. Col. James P. S. Devereux who, as a major, was commanding officer of the marines on Wake Island and is now a prisoner of the Japs.

U. S. Marine Corps—Transfer of seven Marine Corps colonels was announced this week. Col. John M. Arthur, recently returned from the South Pacific, has been ordered to duty as commanding officer of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve School at Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C. Col. Samuel C. Cummings, now on duty at Headquarters in Washington, will go to New River for duty. The following have been assigned to duty in the San Diego area: Col. William F. Brown, Col. William W. Rogers and Col. Emmett W. Skinner, all from Headquarters, and Col. Clyde W. Batchelder and Col. Walter W. Wensinger both from Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. George S. Thompson, USMC, has been named aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Henry L. Larsen, camp commander and commanding general of the Marine training center at New River, N. C.

Word from the Marines at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, reports that Marines participated in the battle of Attu by manning the anti-aircraft and other batteries aboard Naval vessels and shelling enemy shore positions while American troops completed the landing operations. Only one Marine actually did land. He was Maj. Charles S. Manning, commanding officer of one of the Marine detachments aboard a Naval vessel.

It was during the fourth day of the battle that Major Manning, then a Captain, went ashore on a special mission. While on Attu the Major discovered that American troops on the north side of the Island had lost contact with their troops on the south side. It is reported that through his efforts communications were reestablished.

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Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, recently made his first official visit to the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center, Fort Monmouth, N. J. He was accompanied by Maj. Paul E. Ketterer, his aide.

In company with Brig. Gen. George L. Van Deusen, Commanding General of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center, General Ingles made an extensive tour of the Training Center. He inspected installations at the Eastern Signal Corps School, where he was met by Brig. Gen. W. O. Reeder, and at the Replacement Training Center, where he was met by Brig. Gen. Edgar L. Clewell.

In the afternoon he addressed the graduating class of the Signal Corps Officer Candidate School. On leaving, General Ingles expressed himself as highly satisfied with the work being done by officers and men of the Post. The Chief Signal Officer is no stranger to Fort Monmouth. From 1923 to 1925 he was Director of the Signal School, and later he served as Director of the Department of Applied Communications at the Signal School.

Bureau of Aeronautics—Substantially more than 9,000 planes were produced for the Navy during the first half of 1943. This is as many planes as were accepted by the Navy in all of 1942, and two and a half times the 1941 Navy production. Each month this year, except January, Navy plane production moved up to a new high record, showing especially sharp advances during the second quarter. But production has merely kept pace with the demands of the war. Navy ship construction this year, as Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has said, will be distinguished by its emphasis on aircraft carriers, and airplane production must keep in step with the Navy's increasing need for carrier-based and land-based planes.

The more than 9,000 planes produced in the first six months of the year do not represent a net increase in the Navy's combat air strength of that amount. The 9,000 includes trainers and utility planes. Moreover, some of the Navy's new combat planes were transferred to the Army or lend-leased to foreign governments, and a part of the new production was offset by battle losses and obsolescence. In spite of these offsets, for every dozen combat planes in the Navy's air arm on 31 Dec. 1942 there now are more than a score.

Navy Supply Corps—On 3 July, 1943, the Navy Purchasing Office, Chicago, Illinois, with Capt. Robert A. Shotwell, Jr. (SC), USN, Officer-in-Charge, was formally dedicated. The Paymaster General, Read Adm. W. B. Young, was unable to be present, but was represented by Capt. H. D. Nuber, (SC), USN, of the Supply Group, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. In his address, Captain Nuber stressed the importance of getting the supplies to the fighting fronts and to the ships expeditiously. "The whole program of Navy procurement must be directed towards this end," said Captain Nuber. This is the primary purpose for the establishing of Navy Purchasing Offices. It represents decentralization of the purchasing functions formerly exercised by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts from Washington. It places the procurement agency of the Navy directly among those producing and manufacturing enterprises with whom the business must be transacted. It obviates the necessity of carrying on negotiations by letter or by long distance telephone and gives the added advantage of face to face contact between the representatives of the government and of the manufacturers without the necessity of having the manufacturers send representatives to Washington. All of these factors serve to expedite the procurement of supplies so that they may be available when and where needed. As Captain Nuber said, "The men in the fleet are not interested in excuses as to why the necessary supplies are not available when needed; they are simply interested in getting the supplies."

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(Continued from Page 1357)
patrol clashes occurred in the Bobdubi and Orodubi areas.

Finchafan: One of our reconnaissance units bombed the building area.

Solomons (South Pacific Forces): Vila: Our torpedo and dive bombers, with fighter escort, attacked supply dumps and bivouac areas with twenty-one tons of high explosives.

Buin-Faisi: Our heavy units bombed Kahili airdrome after dark with twenty-three tons of explosives, starting several fires. One plane failed to return.

Rendova: Enemy planes early in the morning dropped two bombs with slight damage, and casualties. Twenty enemy troops attempting to land on Dugiri Island were driven off by our patrols.

New Georgia: Consolidation and patrolling continues. A minor clash occurred near Etele, the enemy being repulsed.

10 July

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Timika: Our medium units bombed the enemy-held village of Keauka.

Timor: Dili: Our medium bombers attacked the airdrome, starting a large fire in the dispersal area.

Cape Chater (also called Lautem): Our medium units bombed the runway at night. Results were not observed owing to bad weather.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Salamaua: Our medium bombers, in direct support of ground troops, bombed and strafed enemy positions along Bobdubi Ridge, starting fires. The enemy-held villages of Mololo and Busama also were strafed.

Nassau Bay: Three enemy dive bombers effectively attacked the area shortly after dawn.

Solomons (South Pacific Forces): Bougainville: Buin-Faisi: Our heavy units operating at night under adverse weather conditions with poor visibility, bombed Kahili airdrome and enemy bases at Buin and Poporop.

New Georgia: Munda: Our torpedo and dive bombers attacked shortly after dawn, concentrating seventy tons of bombs, ranging to 2,000 pounds each, on enemy bivouacs, supply dumps and anti-aircraft positions between Munda Point and Lambeti. Our artillery also engaged enemy anti-aircraft positions. Simultaneously dive-bombers attacked enemy bases at Enogai Inlet and Bairoko. A screen of fighters covered these operations. Before dawn our naval surface units bombarded the Munda base.

Rendova: Our fighters intercepted and dispersed a force of forty-five enemy Zeros, shooting down four, with one of our planes missing.

11 July

Northwestern Sector: Ceram: Buia: Our heavy units bombed oil installations on the waterfront, starting rapidly spreading fires.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Madang: Our long-range fighters, on reconnaissance, strafed enemy troops on bridge construction at the Nuru River (eight miles north of Madang). Casualties were observed.

Salamaua: A large force of our medium bombers and attack planes bombed and strafed enemy troop concentrations and supply lines at Malolo, Kela, Salamaua Isthmus, Logul and Komiatum. Forty-six tons of bombs were dropped and the areas were extensively machine-gunned. Sporadic anti-aircraft fire was encountered, but there was no interception.

Solomons Area (South Pacific Forces): During the night our medium and heavy bombers attacked an enemy naval force of light cruisers and destroyers approaching New Georgia, scoring two hits with 500-pounders. Further results were not observed.

Kolombangara Island: Villa: One of our heavy units, in a night raid, bombed Villa airdrome. At dawn our medium units with fighter escort bombed and strafed an enemy destroyer beached on the southeast coast of Kolombangara.

Ganongga Island: Our medium units strafed the enemy outpost at Bur.

New Georgia: Our torpedo and dive bombers with fighter cover attacked the enemy base during the morning, dropping sixty-seven tons of heavy bombs on anti-aircraft positions, bivouac and supply areas. Our ground forces established a road block on the trail between Munda and Bairoko. Two enemy groups attempting passage were repulsed with at least sixty known dead. Our casualties were light. Dispatches indicate elements of our forces secured Enogai Inlet, two miles northeast of Bairoko. Two enemy fighters and four bombers ineffectively raided our artillery positions.

12 July

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Kupang: Our medium bombers attacked Penful airdrome after dark, starting fires.

Aru Islands: One of our mediums on night patrol strafed an enemy seaplane base at Taberfane, scoring hits on three float planes and a flying boat. It also strafed Doho and a float plane at Kaimana.

Dutch New Guinea: Babo: Our heavies, in a daylight raid on the airdrome, scored numerous hits on supply dumps and dispersal locations and started extensive fires throughout the building area. Four of ten enemy fighters intercepting were shot down and one other

probably destroyed and one damaged. We lost one plane in combat.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: Our heavy bombers attacked Vanakanau airdrome before dawn, dropping thirty-five tons of explosives on the runway and dispersal areas. Five large fires, one evidently a fuel dump, and numerous smaller fires were started, producing a number of explosions. Searchlight and anti-aircraft defenses were active.

New Guinea: Huon Gulf: Our surface units intercepted and sank four loaded supply barges off Cape Gerhards.

Salamaua Area: Our medium bombers, in direct support of ground forces, attacked enemy positions on Bobdubi Ridge and Kela and Mission Points with forty-nine tons of explosives. The target area, Malolo village and Isthmus, were also heavily strafed at low altitude. Escorting fighters shot down five enemy fighters that attempted interception and probably destroyed two others. Two of our fighters are missing.

Solomons (South Pacific Forces): Bougainville: Buin-Faisi: Our heavy bombers attacked Kahili airdrome after dark with forty tons of explosives. Several fires were observed. Three enemy fighters intercepted without effect.

New Georgia: Munda: Torpedo and dive bombers attacked enemy anti-aircraft positions and bivouac areas on Bibelo Hill with fifty-two tons of heavy bombs. Results were not observed.

Kolombangara: One of our medium units on night patrol bombed the airdrome at Vila.

13 July

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Timika: Our medium units on reconnaissance bombed the enemy-held village of Keauka.

Tenimber Islands: Our medium units at dawn strafed the enemy airdrome and occupied villages on Selaru Island.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: Our heavy bombers attacked the town and Lakunai and Rampa airdromes for nearly three hours during the night. Over twenty-five tons of high explosives, fragmentation and incendiary bombs were dropped, starting two large fires at Rapopo. Numerous small ones in the Lakunai dispersal areas indicated burning aircraft, and others in the town were visible for sixty miles. Searchlight and anti-aircraft defenses were active. One of our planes is missing.

New Guinea: Salamaua Area: Our medium units and attack planes bombed and extensively strafed the enemy positions and installations from Mission Point to Logul.

Mubo: Patrol skirmishes are intensifying in the Bitoi and Bulgan Creek areas. Enemy aircraft made light, ineffective attacks on our positions.

Solomons (South Pacific Forces): Kula Gulf: During the night of the 12th and 13th our naval surface forces engaged an enemy task force of cruisers and destroyers. Early fragmentary dispatches indicate only one enemy light cruiser and three destroyers were

(Continued on Next Page)

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

sunk, and two destroyers were probably sunk. **Bougainville:** Buin-Faisi: Our heavy units bombed the dispersal areas at Kahili airdrome with unobserved results.

Kolombangara Village: Our medium bombers attacked the airdrome with high explosives and incendiaries, starting several fires.

New Georgia: Munda: Our naval units bombarded the airdrome at night, followed in the morning by torpedo and dive bombers with fighter escort which attacked in force, heavily bombing anti-aircraft positions and bivouac areas. Earlier, our fighters had intercepted twenty enemy Zeros, shooting down five for the loss of one. On the northwest coast our ground forces destroyed the enemy garrison at Enogai Inlet. Enemy float planes ineffectively machine-gunned the area at dusk.

Rendova: In a series of interceptions during the day our fighters shot down an enemy medium bomber, two Zeros and a twin-engine fighter. We lost six planes, with three pilots saved.

Russell Island: An enemy bomber was shot down by one of our night fighters shortly after sunset.

**GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HQ.
NORTH AFRICA****7 July**

On the night of 5-6 July bombers of the Northwest African Air Forces attacked enemy airfields in Sicily and at the port of Catania.

The attacks on the Sicilian airfields were continued yesterday by heavy, medium and light bombers. Many bombs were seen to burst in the target area and numerous fires were started.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed on the night of 5-6 July and one during yesterday's operations.

From all these operations five of our aircraft are missing.

8 July

Yesterday and during the previous night bombers of the Northwest African Air Force continued their attacks on enemy airfields.

Ten enemy aircraft were destroyed by escorting fighters. Fighter-bombers carried out attacks on communications in Sicily.

From all these operations five of our aircraft are missing.

It is now known that two additional enemy aircraft were shot down 6 July.

9 July

Enemy airfields in Sicily were attacked by bombers of the Northwest African Air Force on the night of 7-8 July. These attacks were maintained yesterday by forces of heavy and medium bombers. Many bombs were seen to burst in dispersal areas and on runways.

Enemy transport and communications in Sicily were attacked by fighter-bombers.

Nine enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day's operations and one during the night of 7-8 July.

From all these operations nine of our aircraft are missing.

10 July

Anglo-American-Canadian forces, under command of General Eisenhower, began landing troops in Sicily early this morning (10 July, North African time). Landings were

preceded by an air attack. Naval forces escorted the assault forces and bombarded the coast defenses during the assault.

The Northwest African Air Forces continued their heavy attacks on Sicilian airfields and vital points in the enemy's defense system yesterday and the previous night. Despite indifferent visibility, good results are reported.

The enemy resistance was on a slightly increased scale, and during air battles we shot down fifteen Axis aircraft. Ten of our aircraft failed to return.

A later communiqué:

Despite unfavorable weather conditions and swells in the Sicilian Channel, the initial Allied landings in Sicily, which started before

dawn, proceeded according to plan.

The many beaches and landing places used for these first assaults extended over a distance of 100 miles. By 6 A.M., under heavy fire from the covering forces of cruisers, monitors, destroyers, gunboats and other naval units, enemy opposition had been countered and the success of all landings was already assured. By 0730 hour (7:30 A.M.) our troops were advancing and artillery was being put ashore.

Fighting continues as more and more troops with their guns, vehicles, stores and equipment are landed by the Royal and United States navies. Units of the Royal Indian and the Dutch, Polish and Greek navies are participating in the widespread opera-

tions.

An air communiqué:

In addition to attacks on the few airdromes still being used by the enemy, our heavy, medium and fighter bombers attacked roads and communications throughout Sicily. Air operations are proceeding to plan.

11 July**Naval**

With all the beaches firmly held and all the troops advancing, the Allied Navy's most important task during the day was landing further troops, with their vehicles, guns, field equipment and stores. This important work proceeded satisfactorily in spite of the heavy swells on some of the beaches and some of

(Continued on Next Page)



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U. S. War Communiques
(Continued from Preceding Page)

the exit places being heavily mined. Warships were also engaged in silencing enemy battery gun positions whenever necessary and in providing defenses against occasional attacks by enemy fighter-bombers. Mine sweepers were employed, sweeping the various anchorages. Naval units reported that the landing in the neighborhood of Gela successfully engaged tank reinforcements coming from inland. The Navy's primary duty of getting the Army safely on shore continued without intermission.

Ground Forces

Although few details have come in, it is clear that our operations against Sicily continue to go according to plan. During the course of the day's fighting good progress has been made and the advance continues. Information in regard to casualties is not yet available, but it is believed they have been slight.

A communiqué:

Throughout yesterday fighters of the Northwest African Air Forces kept vigilant patrol over Allied shipping and troops landing on the beaches of Sicily.

The enemy airdromes still in operation, communications points and transport concentrations were attacked by our bombers, while inland targets of opportunity were attacked by our fighter-bombers.

During the previous night large-scale bombing attacks were made against airfields and objectives in the invasion area.

Twenty-two enemy aircraft were destroyed during the above operations and twenty-eight of our aircraft have not returned to base.

12 July

Few details are available of the work of the Navy during the past twenty-four hours. The task of disembarking troops and their supplies on all beaches continues according to plan. On the whole, weather conditions have improved, though the enemy's interference from the air has been on a slightly increased scale.

Defended areas near the coast town of Pozzallo, twelve miles westward of Cape Correnti, and the railway line between Syracuse and Ragusa were bombarded last night by our destroyers.

The surrender of Pozzallo was accepted by the commanding officer of a destroyer during early afternoon Sunday.

Our ground forces have continued to make good progress. During the course of the day seven enemy counter-attacks, which were being made with tanks, have been repulsed, and at least 2,000 prisoners have been taken.

It can now be stated the following major ports and towns have been captured by our forces:

Syracuse, Avola, Pachino, Pozzallo, Scoglitti, Gela, Licata, Ispica, Rosolini and Noto.

The advance continues.

An Allied Force Command Post Communiqué:

Enemy troop columns were heavily attacked yesterday in a day of intense fighter-bomber activity. Many vehicles were destroyed.

Heavy bombers attacked focal points of communications at Catania and medium bombers carried out raids on airfields being used by the enemy. Fighters maintained patrols over our land forces in the invasion area.

Forty-five Axis aircraft were destroyed. From all these operations nine of our aircraft are missing.

A communiqué:

Malta's night and day fighters destroyed twenty-seven aircraft over Sicily and Southern Italy Saturday night and Sunday when

they again gave air cover to Allied invasion shipping at the Sicilian beaches. The enemy made more frequent attempts to attack our shipping yesterday. They used small formations of various types including Junkers 88s and Bomer 217s, but Spitfires maintained a ceaseless watch during the day.

Negligible shipping losses undoubtedly were due to the Spitfires' interception of the enemy before they could aim their bombs.

Malta's Beaufighters and Mosquitoes during night time destroyed three enemy aircraft with two more probables. The Mosquitoes stood guard over enemy airfields in Sicily and Southern Italy. A JU-88 in the Naples area was attacked and was last seen with one wing afire. A piece fell off and the JU-88 probably was destroyed.

Beaufighters at night time destroyed three enemy aircraft and probably destroyed a fourth. One wing of a JU-88 caught fire after an attack and there was a huge explosion. A Cant.-1007 Italian heavy bomber burst into flames and hit the sea, burning fiercely. The last victims were two JU-88s. One was left falling into the sea with its engine afire. The other probably destroyed was hit by a Beaufighter along the fuselage and one wing was seen going down to starboard.

At dawn Spitfires took over from Malta and resumed the supremacy over the Sicilian coast. Other Spitfires escorted American bombers on missions over Sicily.

13 July

During the past twenty-four hours great activity has continued off and on all the beaches as reinforcements, vehicles and supplies were being landed by the Navy and sent forward. The surf has made this work difficult in some of the more exposed positions.

The port of Syracuse is now in our hands, with its port and harbor facilities apparently undamaged. There has been some bombing of shipping by aircraft.

Augusta was bombed early in the afternoon of 12 July by a strong force of cruisers and a monitor. Minesweepers have swept the bridgehead to this port.

The naval operations, in which more than 3,000 shipping vessels and crafts of all types, warships and merchantmen, are taking part are proceeding satisfactorily.

Good progress has again been made today, and the bridgehead has now been increased in some places to twenty miles. In the eastern sector our troops encountered some resistance in their advance along the coast. Inland very good progress has been made.

Palazzolo has been occupied and our patrols have reached the outskirts of Ragusa.

In the western sector the advance continues and an early counter-attack has been successfully beaten off and a large number of prisoners were taken and some tanks destroyed.

An air communiqué:
Fighter-bombers throughout yesterday
(Continued on Next Page)

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

continued their heavy attacks on enemy troop columns and lines of communications and destroyed or damaged large numbers of enemy motor transports.

During the night of 11-12 July our bombers attacked Sicilian ports and the Montecorvino airfields in Italy. Heavy and concentrated attacks were made by heavy bombers against focal points at Messina, Reggio, Calabria and San Giovanni. Medium-light and fighter-bombers attacked airfields and focal points of communications in Sicily.

Throughout the day our fighters carried out sweeps over our shipping, the beaches and our advancing troops. Intermittent enemy attempts to interfere with our landings and shipping were intercepted and enemy aircraft of various types were destroyed or damaged.

During the course of attacks on enemy shipping in the Tyrrhenian Sea, two merchant vessels were sunk and two destroyers were left blazing.

Twenty-two enemy aircraft were destroyed during these operations and eleven of our aircraft are missing.

JOINT AMERICAN BRITISH EUROPEAN OPERATIONS, LONDON

10 July

It is announced by the Air Ministry and the Headquarters of the United States Army European Theatre of Operations that strong formations of the United States Army Eighth Air Force heavy bombers and formations of RAF light bombers attacked German aircraft bases in enemy-held France today.

Two formations of Flying Fortresses bombed the air fields at Caen and at Abbeville. Bursts were observed on both targets.

Another formation of Fortresses, finding its target in France obscured by heavy cloud,

refrained from bombing, although experiencing persistent fighter opposition.

A considerable number of German fighters was destroyed by the heavy bombers.

RAF, Dominion and Allied fighter squadrons supported the heavy bomber operations, one formation of which was escorted by United States AAF Thunderbolts. One enemy aircraft was destroyed by the fighters.

RAF Venturas and Typhoon bombers, escorted by Spitfires and Typhoons, attacked enemy air fields at Maupertus and targets at St. Omer. Three bombers are missing.

NINTH USAF HQ., CAIRO

7 July

Approximately fifty Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Forces attacked the Gerbini airfield in Sicily by daylight Tuesday, dropping more than 285,000 pounds of high explosive and fragmentation bombs.

Runways and dispersal areas north, east and south of the field were well covered with bomb bursts and were badly damaged. Large fires were observed in the north and west portions of the airfield.

Formations of enemy fighters attempted unsuccessfully to intercept our bombers. One of these was destroyed, another was probably destroyed and two others were damaged.

All of our aircraft returned safely.

9 July

During daylight Wednesday the main and satellite airfields at Gerbini in Sicily were attacked by a formation of Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force.

Thick haze impeded the attack and made observation of results difficult.

Many hits were seen on concrete runways, however, and bombs fell among dispersed aircraft, at least one of which was destroyed.

On Thursday Middle East based Liberators of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked

Catania in two waves, dropping a quarter of a million pounds of high explosives.

Many hits were observed in the vicinity of telephone and telegraph buildings, while other bombs fell in railroad marshaling yards.

Railway tracks were completely covered by a burst and the central railroad station was hit and set afire, as also were a freight depot and a large warehouse. An enormous fire started among oil-storage tanks and the whole industrial area was solidly covered by bursts.

Heavy fighter opposition was met, eight enemy aircraft being destroyed, with four others probably destroyed and one listed as damaged.

Two of our aircraft did not return. Crew members who bailed out were machine-gunned by enemy fighters.

10 July

Important Axis targets in Sicily and Crete during daylight Friday felt the crushing weight of attack of nearly 100 Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force.

American heavy bombers smashed suddenly at the nerve center of Axis Sicilian defense forces, the Command Headquarters at the re-

sort town of Taormina on the east coast of the island.

The San Domenico Hotel, in which General Headquarters was housed, and the General Post office, in which were concentrated all telephone, telegraph and other communications facilities, were completely demolished by a concentration of direct hits.

Wreckage and debris were thrown high in the air and huge fires broke out. Bursts were also seen on railway tracks. In general, the

(Please turn to Page 1306)

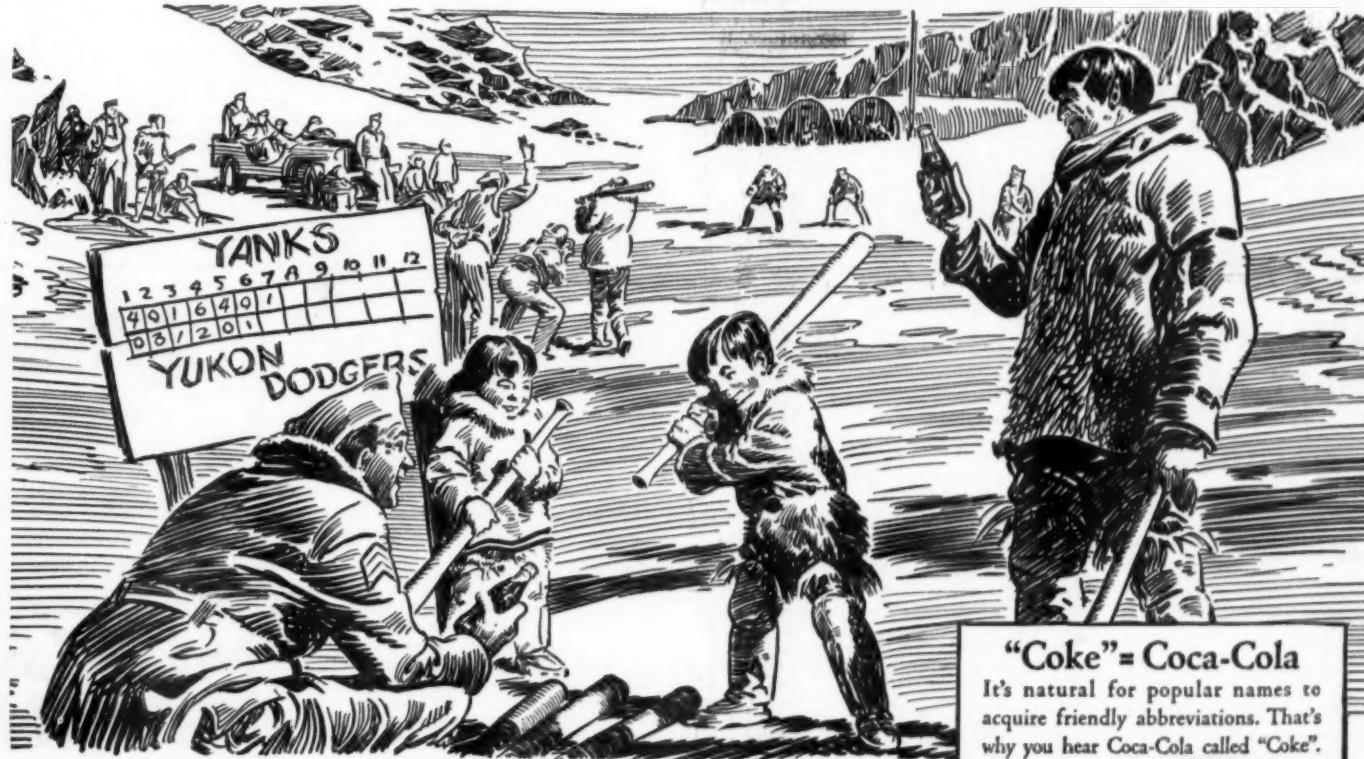

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AT the dinner at the White House at which the President was host to General Henri Honore Giraud last week, the visiting French dignitary was accompanied by his staff—Lt. Col. Leon D. Dostert, Commandant Andre Beaufre, Commandant Andre Ponitowski and Lt. Hubert Viret, with Maj. Gen. M. E. Bethouart, Chief of the Military Mission; Vice Admiral Raymond Albert Fenard, Chief of the Naval Mission; Col. Pierre de Chevigne, Chief of the Fighting French Military Mission, and Capt. Jean G. Gayral, head of the Naval section of the Fighting French Mission. Heads of the U. S. Military Services were General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army; Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations; General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces; Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps; Lt. Gen. Leslie J. McNair, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces; Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General Army Service Forces; Vice Adm. Frederick Horne; Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy; Mr. Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross; the U. S. Aide to General Giraud, Brig. Gen. Louis Fortier, and the President's aides, Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson and Rear Adm. Wilson Brown.

General Giraud was host at a reception and later a dinner. On Sunday he attended Mass at St. Matthew's Cathedral prior to leaving Washington on a tour of the country.

One of the most heartening sights in torrid Washington these days and nights is the big drawing room at Walsh House, 2020 Massachusetts Avenue, once the scene of brilliant social parties, now the gathering place of devoted women of the Red Cross, as from two hundred to two hundred and fifty women work there on surgical dressings, day in and day out, come what may in temperature. The night shift is crowded with another group made up of women who have worked all day at some task. But the need grows and a S.O.S. is being sounded for more help.

If you are new in Washington, per-
(Continued on Next Page)

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. FRANK JOSEPH
GUILFOYLE

who before her recent marriage to 1st Lt. Guilfoyle, AC, AUS, was Miss Helen Hyde Robins, daughter of Mrs. Augustine Warner Robins and the late Brig. Gen. Robins.

Weddings and Engagements

MISS Virginia Claire Kibler, daughter of Brig. Gen. A. Franklin Kibler, commander of the 78th Division Artillery, Camp Butler, N. C., and Mrs. Kibler, was married to Lt. Samuel Luther Obenschain, AC, USA, at the Episcopal Church of St. Philip at Durham, N. C., 19 June. The Rev. David Watts Yates, rector of the church, performed the double ring ceremony in the presence of many friends and relatives.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was radiant in a gown of white satin with wide train and about the sweetheart neckline a trimming of seed pearls. Her finger-length veil was held by a coronet of orange blossoms and she carried an old prayer book belonging to her father, which was ornamented with orchids and swansons.

Miss Mary Emma Robbins was maid of honor. The bride's brother, Mr. Robert Kibler, was best man and the ushers were Lts. James S. Mitchell, Richard B. Cowdery, Frank Camm, Jr., and Midshipman Allister C. Anderson, of the U. S. Naval Academy.

A small reception followed at the bride's home for close friends, and the bride cut her three-tiered cake with her father's saber.

The bride graduated from the University of North Carolina. She belongs to the Spinster's Club of Durham, and this past year has served as a nurse's aide at Duke Hospital.

Lieutenant Obenschain is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Obenschain, of "Selma," Staunton, Va. He attended Roanoke College and received his bombardier wings at Roswell, N. M., and before returning East attended the Navigation School at Carsbad, N. M. He is now stationed at the Army Air Base, Columbia, S. C., where he and his bride will live.

Col. and Mrs. Bowyer B. Browne of Governors Island, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Alida Bowyer Browne, to Lt. Samuel Victor Constant, Jr., CE, son of Col. and Mrs. Samuel Victor Constant of Governors Island.

Miss Browne is of the class of 1942 of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Constant was graduated from Norwich University, Vt., in 1943. He is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. He will be stationed at Camp Hale, Colo.

Wedding plans are indefinite.

Maj. Matt C. C. Bristol, USA, son of Col. Matt C. Bristol, deputy governor of Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Bristol, married Miss Elinor Harrises Willis, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Willis of Washington, Saturday, 26 June.

The ceremony was solemnized in St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, with a reception later at the home of the bride.

Major Bristol is a West Point graduate and is at present on foreign service. Mrs. Bristol was a prominent and popular debutante of the season of '39, after having spent a year in travel. When the war broke out she became a Red Cross worker.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Root, 3d, whose wedding took place at Scarsdale, N. Y., on 12 July, will make their home in the Capital, where Mr. Root, an alumnus of Hamilton College, is now a physicist at the Navy Yard.

The bridegroom is the grandson of the late Elihu Root, one-time Secretary of War and Secretary of State, and nephew of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. U. S. Grant. The latter the former Edith Root.

The marriage of Miss Louise Ogden Wright and Lt. Col. Andrew Howell Harriss, Jr., took place Wednesday, 30 June, in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.

The bride was given in marriage by Lt. Col. Sumner W. Elton, of Boston, Mass. She wore white chiffon with lace bodice and carried an arm bouquet of white orchids and anthuriums.

Miss Marie LaTourette Cook, of Washington, D. C., attended the bride as maid of honor.

Capt. Walter L. Jewett performed the candlelight service in the new Army Chapel. Col. Robert B. Lewis, of Rutherford, N. C., was best man.

After a reception at the Officers' Club, Col. and Mrs. Harriss left for a wedding trip to Barbados, B. W. I.

Mrs. Harriss is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Montgomery Wright, of Silver Spring, Md., and a graduate of George Washington University. She is a member of Kappa Delta Sorority.

Colonel Harriss is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Howell Harriss, of Wilmington, N. C.

Miss Betty Jane Birkhead, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Claude V. Birkhead, of San Antonio, Tex., and Lt. Peter J. Kolas, AC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ignac Kolas, of East Chicago, Ind., were married Sunday, 4 July, at the home of the bride's parents, The Rev. Patrick Feeney, of St. Peter, Prince of Apostles, Church, officiated, and a reception followed for friends and relatives.

The bride's father being absent on an official mission, Col. J. O'Reilly MC, USA, of Austin, gave the bride's hand in marriage.

She was gowned in white marquisette over taffeta with pointed basque and Bishop sleeves and the full skirt falling in folds into a long train. Her double finger-tip veil was fastened to her head by a quaint heart-shaped bonnet of shirred illusion. Her flowers were gardenias, bouvardia and pale pink sweetheart roses.

Her maid of honor was Miss Marjorie Alling. Lt. Robert G. Dexheimer, AC, USA, of Kelly Field, was best man.

Lieutenant Kolas attended the Indiana State University.

Among the out-of-town guests were Col. and Mrs. John J. O'Reilly, of Austin, Tex.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Ann Reining to Lt. Ernest Hodges Leggett, Jr., Naval Air Arm, son of Mrs. Ernest H. Leggett, of Scotland Neck, N. C., and the late Mr. Leggett, by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Reining, of Orange, N. J.

Miss Reining is a junior at Smith College. Her fiance graduated from the Porter Military Academy in Charleston and attended the University of North Carolina.

Ens. Letcher Evans Trent, Jr., USNR, son of Dr. and Mrs. Trent, of Lexington, Ky., claimed as his bride Miss Emma Lee Knox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Knox, of Moorestown, N. J., Saturday evening, 10 July, in Trinity Episcopal Church, the rector, the Rev. Edgar L.

Sanford, 2nd, performing the ritual. A home reception followed.

Maid of honor was the bridegroom's sister, Miss Margaret Trent, and Mr. Trent acted as best man for his son.

The Right Rev. Frank W. Sterritt, Bishop of the Diocese of Bethlehem, Pa., married Miss Ruth Fuller Blackburn and Lt. Harry B. Schooley, USA, in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Saturday, the rector, the Rev. Wm. K. Russell, assisting. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes Blackburn, Jr., of Idetown, Pa., and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Schooley.

Ens. Joan Blackman Harvey, W-V(C), was matron of honor for her sister, and bridesmaids were Yeoman Margaret Walker and the Misses Mary Lewis, and Winifred Schooley. Mr. Richard Carter, of Bridgeport, Conn., was best man.

The bride is the granddaughter of the late Judge Henry Fuller and graduated from St. Catherine's School at Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell Burbank, of Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Lt. Jack Green, USA, son of Mrs. Frederick Curtis Green, of Fairfield, Ill., and the late Mr. Green. Miss Burbank is a graduate of Packer Collegiate Institute and a member of the Junior League of Brooklyn.

In the Church of the Transfiguration in New York, Miss Catherine Sparks, daughter of Lt. Col. John Paul Sparks, AAF, and Mrs. Sparks, of Garden City, L. I., was married to Mr. William Fowler Robey, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Harvey Robey, of Washington.

The wedding was Saturday, 10 July, and the bride, given away by her father, wore a gown of white marquisette and Chantilly lace, and her finger-tip veil was held in place by a cap of Chantilly lace and clusters of orange blossoms. Her flowers were pale pink roses and stephanotis.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Lewis was maid of honor, and Mr. Howell Stewart Robert, of Baton Rouge, La., was best man.

The bride attended Washington Uni-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

12 July 1943

Mrs. George Brashears, entertained at dinner last Tuesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. F. R. Talbot who are leaving soon for the West Coast.

Mrs. King, wife of Capt. T. Starr King, USN, has returned to her home on Lafayette Ave., after visiting her daughter Mrs. E. H. Batchelor in Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Cobb, wife of Rear Adm. Calvin C. Cobb, and her sons Midshipman Calvin C. Cobb, Jr., and Mr. Warrington Cobb, have returned after spending several weeks in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Doolin, wife of Comdr. Edward Doolin, entertained last Friday in her home on Southgate Ave. in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. George W. Wilcox, who will soon leave for the West Coast.

Mrs. Roscoe Carlyle Bulmer, widow of Captain Bulmer, USN, will close her home here the end of July and go to Warm Springs, Ga., until 1 September.

Mrs. Leon F. Brown, wife of Captain Brown, USN, gave a cocktail party Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Lt. C. F. Tucker, at the Officers' Mess.

Mrs. Darden, wife of Lt. William M. Darden, USMC, has returned from the West Coast and will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carey L. Meredith, for an indefinite period.

Mrs. McClintic, wife of Capt. W. S. McClintic, USN, left Saturday for her summer home at Nantucket, Mass.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Captain Robert L. Porter, USN, and her children have left for Casco, Maine.

NORFOLK, VA.

15 July 1943

Members of the Aviation Commissioned Officers' Mess of the Naval Air Station entertained Saturday afternoon at a reception given at the club in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fairfax Leary. Hours for calling were from 5 to 7 o'clock and the guests numbered about one hundred and fifty.

Commodore and Mrs. Payne Johnson were hosts Saturday night at a dinner given in the Officers' Club, Naval Base, in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. F. A. Keating. Covers were laid for twelve and the guests included Col.

and Mrs. W. S. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Whitfield, Mrs. R. K. Davis and Lt. Comdr. R. L. Putnam.

Miss Helen Shepard Foster, whose marriage to Lt. Harold Hudgins, Jr., was a fashionable event of this week, has been honored at a number of lovely pre-nuptial parties. Mrs. H. Howard Harris and her daughter, Mrs. Hal Beckham Gooch entertained at a crystal shower at their home at Edgewater with fourteen guests attending. Mrs. Harvey D. Patterson was hostess at a bridge-luncheon for the popular bride-to-be. Miss Gale Aneel entertained at a three-table bridge party. Mrs. William C. Cruiser entertained at a luncheon and handkerchief shower. Mrs. Robert A. Foster and Miss Julia Foster were hostesses at a bridge luncheon on Saturday for Miss Foster who is their niece, when their guests played at six tables, and on Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hudgins entertained informally for their son, Lt. Harold Hudgins, Jr. and his fiance, the guests numbering forty. The wedding took place on 14 July at Elgin Field, Pensacola, Fla., where Lieutenant Hudgins is stationed. Announcements of engagements of two very popular girls to U. S. Army Officers were

made this week: Captain Horace Christopher Laird, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Laird, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Christopher Laird, to Lt. (jg) Robert Totman Walton, Air Corps, USNR, son of Dr. George Edmund Walton of Piedmont, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. James Iredell have announced the engagement of Mrs. Iredell's daughter, Miss Sarah Somerville Stiles, to Lt. Donald George Heath, USA, son of Mrs. Frederick Cooper of Denver, Colo., and the late George Earle Heath. Miss Stiles is the daughter of the bride's uncle and aunt, former Judge and Mrs. John Warren, at Middletown, N. J.

The bride was given in marriage by her stepfather, Mr. Thomas Albert Ryer, and the Rev. Dr. Cyril R. Carrie was the officiating clergyman. A breakfast and reception followed.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

haps following "your man" in a new duty in the Service, there is a place begging you to fill it in this most urgent war job.

The Navy unit meets on Tuesday, under the supervision of Mrs. Thomas Gatch, wife of Captain Gatch, and the Army unit meets Friday, with Mrs. Borden Wells, wife of General Wells, chairman.

Mrs. Brown Harbold is chairman of War Relief Surgical Dressings for the District. She is most emphatically an Army woman, being the daughter of Maj. Ira C. Brown, MC, USA-Ret., who is doing first aid in Seattle, though in his 81st year. She has three sons in the Service. One is Col. Norris Brown Harbold, USA, one, Lt. Robert Pattison Harbold, Jr., USN, and one, Edward Elsworth Harbold, slated for the Merchant Marine. An added interest to this group is the project on hand to buy a club-mobile to send to the troops abroad, a shop on wheels, so to speak, though all supplies, magazines, cigarettes, gum and candies, etc., are free. The women have dubbed it "The Surgical Sponge."

Colonel and Mrs. William B. Ladue are spending the summer months at the U. S. Hotel Thayer, West Point, N. Y.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. C. H. Woodward and Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship were among the guests at a luncheon Monday given by Mrs. George Mesta in compliment to Mrs. James Farley, who, with her daughter Betty, is visiting Mrs. Edward Beale McLean at Friendship. Mrs. McLean was hostess at one of her big dinner parties Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Farley.

Col. and Mrs. Albert J. Wick have moved into the home they recently purchased at 1119 Kenyon Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., and Mrs. Wick is "at home" for the duration.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

versity in St. Louis and was graduated from the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina in June. Mr. Robey attended Peddie School and the University of North Carolina. They will live in Washington.

Miss Joan Helen Reye was married to Lt. William L. Ransom, Jr., AC, USA, son of Judge Ransom, of Pelham Manor, and the late Mrs. Ransom, Saturday in the Chantry of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church in New York, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Roelif H. Brook, officiating. The bride, the daughter of Dr. Henry A. Reye, of Detroit, and the late Mrs. Reye, was given in marriage by her father and wore white silk organza and princess lace. Her veil was held by a coronet of lace and she carried orchids and stephanotis.

Miss Mary Louise Ransom was her sister's maid of honor. Lt. Robert C. Ransom, anti-aircraft artillery, was best man for his brother. Ushers included Lt. Laurence W. Fairfax, USNR, Mr. Henry R. Reye, Jr., and Midshipman Robert Gerwig, USNR. A reception took place at the St. Regis. The bride studied at Cornell University, and Lt. Ransom after graduating at Amherst, matriculated at Cornell University Law School. His father, former president of the American Bar Association, served at one time on the bench of the City Court of New York. The bride's father was a captain in the

Medical Corps in the first World War and is now on the medical induction board of Detroit.

Gowned in white lace and marquisette, Miss Audrey C. Rembe, daughter of Mrs. Thomas A. Ryer, of Jersey City, and the late Dr. Walter J. Rembe, was married to Lt. Robert Francis Sharpe, Army Air Forces, at Still Pond Farm, home of the bride's uncle and aunt, former Judge and Mrs. John Warren, at Middletown, N. J.

The bride was given in marriage by her stepfather, Mr. Thomas Albert Ryer, and the Rev. Dr. Cyril R. Carrie was the officiating clergyman. A breakfast and reception followed.

Sets BAR Record

Fort Benning, Ga.—S. Sgt. John J. Lehner has officially been credited with one of the most amazing rifle scores in the history of the Army. Firing the Browning Automatic rifle Sgt. Lehner scored 200 out of a possible 210 from all positions.

Movie Star a Captain

Melvyn Douglas has been commissioned a captain, Army of the United States, for duty with the Special Service Division, Army Service Forces. He is to be assigned to duties as a theatrical officer in the promotion of soldier dramatics.

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"I'D HAVE WRITTEN OFTENER,
DANNY, BUT MY PEN WENT HAY-
WIRE. I TRIED TO BUY A NEW
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"MOM, YOU OUGHT TO BE
GROUNDED! I WARNED YOU
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Parker Quink in "Micro-film Black" photographs perfectly. It is jet-black—ideal for every use. Quink comes in 7 permanent colors: Micro-film Black, Blue-Black, Royal Blue, Green, Violet, Brown, Red. 2 washable colors: Black, Blue. Family size, 25¢. Other sizes, 15¢ and up.

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 1363)

target area was reduced to rubble and left in smoke and flame.

On Friday, also, Middle East-based Liberators of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked Comiso Airdrome, dropping approximately 275,000 pounds of high explosives.

Hits were observed in the southern hangar area, followed by fires. The northwest and southwest dispersal areas were well covered by bursts and large columns of black smoke arose. An uncounted number of enemy aircraft were seen burning on the ground. An explosion near one hangar was followed by black smoke. Workshops were hit and left burning. The northeast half of the main runway was severely damaged by hits.

At Maleme Airdrome, the largest in Crete, dispersal areas were hit and severe damage was done to repair sheds. Bombs fell among a number of enemy aircraft on the ground, and although results were obscured by smoke and clouds they were believed damaged.

Our bombers met with heavy enemy fighter opposition, five enemy aircraft being destroyed with five others listed as damaged.

From all these operations one of our aircraft did not return.

11 July

Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force, in a daylight raid Saturday, attacked Catania in Sicily and Vibo Valentia airfield on the Italian mainland.

At Catania 150,000 pounds of high explosive bombs were dropped on the marshaling yards with widespread damage resulting. At Vibo Valentia bursts were seen on the center of the landing grounds, while fires were observed among dispersed enemy aircraft. Hangars were hit and set afire. Bursts were seen east of the field.

As our bombers left the target, fires were burning throughout the area and huge clouds of smoke were rising from the airfield.

All of our aircraft returned safely.

12 July

Airdromes at Reggio Calabria and Vibo Valentia on the Italian mainland were attacked during daylight Sunday by Liberators of the Ninth United States Air Force.

At Reggio Calabria airdrome on the Strait of Messina, a base for aerial defense of the important Sicilian ferry terminal, great dam-

age was done by high explosive demolition bombs. Hangars on the south and east side of the field received many hits and were left burning. Other hits were scored on barracks and among motor transport. Dispersal areas were well covered with bursts and a large number of planes were seen burning.

At Vibo Valentia the middle and west hangars were set afire and smoke arose from the entire hangar area. A large three-engined aircraft was seen burning in front of the middle hangar. Serious damage was done to the administration buildings.

Strong formations of enemy fighters attempted to intercept our bombers. Of these, two were destroyed and two others damaged. All our aircraft returned safely.

13 July

More than 650,000 pounds of high explosives were dropped on the twin targets of Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni, Sicilian ferry terminals of the Italian mainland during daylight Monday by 100 Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force which attacked in four waves.

At San Giovanni railway yards were blanketed with hits and bursts were seen all along the railway tracks, with a large explosion in a siding area. Hits were observed in the central railway around the ferry terminal and straddling the mole. A small boat lying west of the mole received a direct hit.

At Reggio Calabria the entire target area was well covered with bursts. Gasoline and ammunition dumps were hit and large fires were started. Other hits were reported in the vicinity of the railway station and sidings and on the ferry berth and mole. The railway line received many direct hits.

Our aircraft met no fighter opposition, but anti-aircraft fire was very heavy. One of our aircraft did not return.

TENTH USAF HQ., NEW DELHI

8 July

Formations of medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force carried out damaging raids against the Japanese supply system in Burma yesterday.

Railroad yards at Padu, Wetlet, Yataita, Sigon, Kinn, Myingat, Tangon, Nadauncha and Shweho were bombed, with hits on tracks, rolling stock and warehouses. One flight also bombed a large river boat near Mandalay, leaving the boat in a sinking condition.

All our aircraft returned safely.

9 July

Yesterday a formation of medium bombers

(Please turn to Page 1368)

The Searchlight

(Navy — Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

WIVES of Reserve officers hesitantly inquire if their addresses are desired for the SEARCHLIGHT address file. We have as many inquiries for the wives of Reserves as for the wives of Regulars, and having the address in the file means a prompt answer to requests from friends, so again, we welcome all addresses from wives of Reserve officers.

On the wanted list this week are:

Atteberry, Mrs. Geo. Chas., wife of Lt. USNR; Barbaro, Mrs. J. R., wife of Comdr. USN, '21; Davis, Mrs. Louis P., wife of Capt. USN; Doerflinger, Mrs. Carl, wife of Lt. USN, '37; Fitzgerald, Mrs. Wm. F., Jr., wife of Comdr. USN, '21; Gazlay, Mrs. Richard C., wife of Lt. C. USN; Hay, Mrs. A. G., wife of Lt. USN, '34; Kilroy, Mrs. John P., wife of Lt. C. USN, '35; Kincaid, Mrs. Thos. C., wife of Rear Adm. USN; Miller, Mrs. Wm. L., wife of Lt. (jg) USN; Pratt, Mrs. Richard, wife of Comdr. USN, '23; Ranier, Mrs. Gordon B., wife of Lt. C. USN, '26; Smith, Mrs. A. A., wife of Lt. MC. USN; Tuttle, Mrs. R. H., wife of Comdr. USN, '22; Warner, Mrs. Arthur W., wife of Lt. (jg) USN, '42; Zondorak, Mrs. Chas. J., wife of Lt. C. USN.

The Locators

(Army — Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE LOCATORS are grateful to NBC and to the "Commando Mary" program for the time allotted on 20 June. We were proud of Mary Campbell's magnificent poise and adaptability as she was interviewed on the Locators. It is our hope that we shall be allowed more radio time in the future. We realize the broad outlet that is ours through radio publicity and feel that we can improve our services by means of this channel.

Grace Gillette (wife of Col. Francis E. Gillette, Inf.) has checked in from her new address: Apt. 15, 2324 Park Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Gillette was a charter member of the Locators and was serving on the Board of Governors at the time of their transfer.

The Locators are seeking addresses of the following:

Mrs. M. W. Alexander (Ruth) (Lt. FA); Mrs. Wyan F. Beadle (Chaplin); Mrs. Hugh Bell (Lt.); Mrs. Frank Bixby (Edna) (Lt.); Mrs. Philip L. Blackmore (Gladys Easterbrook) (Col. Ord.); Mrs. A. W. Bolland (Ruth) (Capt. Inf.); Mrs. Charles T. Cabell (Maj. AC); Mrs. O. D. Clark (Von Dean) (Lt. Bombarier); Mrs. Dominick Capelli (Emma) (Capt. CAC); Mrs. Julian Dayton (Col. Inf.); Mrs. W. E. Ekman (Iris) (Lt. Col.); Mrs. Bob Erickson (Pearl) (Lt.); Mrs. Wentworth Goss (Peggy) (Col. AC); Mrs. Arthur Hogan (Mary) (Maj.); Mrs. George H. Holtermann (Marian) (Lt. Col. CAC); Mrs. John R. Hughes (Lt. Col.); Mrs. George A. Jacqueline (Lorna) (Capt.).

Mrs. Elmo S. Mathews (Helen) (Col. Ord.); Mrs. Joe L. Mason (Gena) (Lt. Col. AC); Mrs. Lloyd E. Mielens (Maurine) (Lt. Col. CE); Mrs. W. E. Moore, Jr. (Jeanetta) (Capt. FA); Mrs. Zachary W. Moores (Dolly) (Lt. Col. Cav.); Mrs. Martin J. Morin (Janet) (Lt. Col. Inf.); Mrs. Charles E. Morrison (Ruth) (Col.); Mrs. Glen Murphy (Anita) (Lt. AAC); Mrs. D. J. Oyster (Lt. Col.); Mrs. Leo Pinard (Wynne) (Capt. FA); Mrs. E. M. Ramage (Mary K.) (Lt. Col. AC); Mrs. Harry Rankin (Betty) (Capt. FA); Mrs. S. H. Reeder (Evelyn) (Lt. AC); Mrs. William R. Ross (Lt. AC); Mrs. Frederick A. Schmalz (Arline) (Maj. QMC); Mrs. Pearne C. Wilders (Alberta) (Col. GSC); Mrs. Fred Woods (Carol) (Col. CAC).

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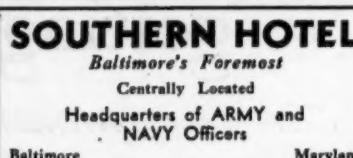
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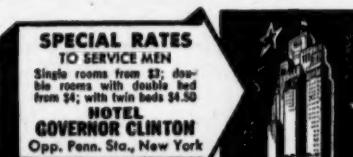
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Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ABELL—Born in Washington, D. C., 13 July 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. William Shepard-son Abel, USNR, a son.

AUSTIN—Born at New Britain General Hospital, New Britain, Conn., 10 July 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward J. Austin, AGD, a son.

AVERY—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Jackson, S. C., 3 July 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. James Thomas Avery, Jr., FA, a son, Richard John.

BAGLEY—Born in Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 June 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Francis Henry Bagley, a son.

BLACKWELL—Born at Seaside Memorial Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., 1 July 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Lloyd P. Blackwell, USNR, a daughter, Mary Ellen.

BYNUM—Born at Brownwood Memorial Hospital, Brownwood, Tex., 3 July 1943, to WO (Jg) and Mrs. DeForrest B. Bynum, a son, DeForrest Basil, Jr.

BYRNE—Born at Peralta Hospital, Oakland, Calif., 9 July 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. John D. Byrne, FA, USA, a daughter, Major Byrne, an overseas duty.

CAPP—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Devens, Mass., 5 July 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward Capp, AUS, a son, Edward Grant.

CLOW—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 July 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Stanley B. Tunick, TC, a son, Andrew Jeffrey Tunick.

COLLINS—Born at the Peninsula Community Hospital, Carmel, Calif., 22 June 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Howard P. Collins, FA, of Camp Roberts, Calif., a daughter, Constance Elizabeth, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lehner and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Leroy P. Collins.

CORNELY—Born at St. Thomas' Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., 3 July 1943, to WO and Mrs. Henry P. Cornely, Jr., USAAF, a daughter, Hazel Pamela.

ENGELKING—Born at Langley Field Hospital, Hampton, Va., 3 July 1943, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Willard C. Engelking, a son, Stephen Charles, grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd N. Johnson.

ERWIN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 July 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. William B. Erwin, CE, Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

FARVER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 July 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Donald S. Farver, QMC, a son.

HAMMERSMITH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 July 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. John W. Hammertime, CE, Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

HENNESSEY—Born at Douglas, Ariz., 22 June 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Peter John Hennessy, AC, USA, a son, Peter John, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wiseman and Mrs. P. J. Hennessy and the late Col. P. J. Hennessy.

KELLY—Born at the White Plains, N. Y., Hospital, 4 July 1943, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Walter M. Kelly, USNR, a daughter, Klin Kelly. Lt. Kelly is on destroyer duty.

KIRKPATRICK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 July 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John C. Kirkpatrick, CE, a son.

LIND—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 July 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. William F. Lind, DC, Fort Washington, Md., a daughter.

LOCKE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 July 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Richard L. Locke, AGD, Boston, Mass., a son.

PADBERG—Born at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 2 July 1943, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. William Padberg, a son, J. William Padberg, Jr.

PETERS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 July 1943, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Frank E. Peters, SC, a daughter.

PLACE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 5 July 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Place, Cav., a son, Richard C. Place, II.

POWELL—Born at War Memorial Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 30 June 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charner W. Powell, CAC, a daughter, Mary Charner.

RATHKE—Born at Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, Calif., 4 July 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Fred A. Rathke, a son, Frederick Alexander.

RAUCH—Born at the Bryn Mawr, Pa., Hospital, 5 July 1943, to Ensigns and Mrs. R. Stewart Rauch, USNR, a son, Rudolph S. Rauch, Jr.

REIDY—Born at the Williamsport Hospital, Williamsport, Pa., 12 June 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Richard F. Reidy, Inf., a daughter, Mary Ann.

RUSSELL—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 8 July 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Roger Lee Russell, Jr., a son, Roger Lee Russell, 3d. Mrs. Russell is making her home with her parents in Cornwall, N. Y., while Lt. Russell is serving overseas.

SCHERER—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Rucker, Ala., 26 June 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. James B. Scherer, FA, a daughter, Karen Irene.

SHEA—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 July 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. John J. Shea, Inf., a son.

SIREN—Born in Selma, Ala., 26 June 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Vincent M. Siren, USA, a son, Joseph Robbins Bibb Siren, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Joseph R. Bibb.

SIMM—Born at Sherman, Tex., 9 July 1943, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. James D. Small, a son, James Dickerman Small, Jr., grandson of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Small of Rochester, N. Y., and of Col. and Mrs. Carl E. Hocker, CAC.

TAYLOR—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 July 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Guy H. Taylor, CE, a son.

TUNICK—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., 10 July 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Stanley B. Tunick, TC, a son, Andrew Jeffrey Tunick.

VAN ZEE—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, Little Rock, Ark., 3 July 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. George B. Van Zee, Jr., HQ, Second Army, Memphis, Tenn., a son, George Mark, grandson of Col. and Mrs. George B. Van Zee of Chicago, Ill., and of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Valentine of Little Rock, Ark.

WINN—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 26 June 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Winn, USA, a son, Charles Edward Winn, II.

WOODWARD—Born at Moore Hospital, Brockton, Mass., 29 June 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Barclay J. Woodward, III, SC, USN, a son, Barclay J. Woodward, IV.

WORTHINGTON—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 8 July 1943, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. William Coale Worthington, a son, William John Bookholt, AUS.

Married

ALDERMAN-WALL—To be married today, 17 July 1943, at Brunswick, Me., Miss Nancy Randolph Wall, to Comdr. John Clement Alderman, USN.

BEARSCOVE-JOHANSEN—Married in Chevy Chase Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 9 July 1943, Miss Florene Irene Johansen to Capt. Karl Olaf Bearscove, USA.

BOOKHOLT-BELL—Married in Second Army Chapel, Camp Gordon, Ga., 30 June 1943, Miss Marian Elizabeth Bell, to Lt. William John Bookholt, AUS.

BRINTON-WIMAN—Married in St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C., 10 July 1943, Miss Mary Jane Wiman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles Deere Wiman, to Lt. (Jg) William Brinton.

BROOKNER-LANKFORD—Married in Second Army Chapel, Camp Gordon, Ga., 27 June 1943, Miss Mildred Louise Lankford, to Lt. Jack Allen Brookner, AUS.

BOYDEN-BOSTWICK—Married in New York, N. Y., 10 July 1943, Miss Evelyn Bostwick, daughter of Maj. William T. Bostwick, USA, to Mr. Cary Boyden.

BUXTON-LEHMAN—Married in Miami, Fla., 13 June 1943, Miss Joan de Lax Lehman, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Hubert Joseph Lehman, DC, USN, to 2nd Lt. Francis Cushing Buxton, USMC.

COATES-SHEA—Married in St. Michael's Church, Silver Spring, Md., 9 July, Miss Margaret Mary Shea to Lt. Thomas L. Contes, AUS.

CURCHIN-RUSSELL—Married in Jersey City, N. J., 12 July 1943, Miss Shirley Frances Russell to Lt. Alexander Brower Curchin, Jr., USA.

DUNN-BASTIAN—Married in St. Peter's Chapel, Marco Island, Calif., 29 June 1943, Miss Marjorie Bruce Bastian to Lt. Paul Cushing Dunn, Jr., AUS.

ERWIN-KERNAN—Married in Walter Reed Chapel, Washington, D. C., 10 July, Miss Patricia Kernan to Lt. Robert Miller Erwin, USMC.

HARRISS-WRIGHT—Married in Trinidad, B. W. I., 30 June 1943, Miss Louise Ogden Wright to Col. Andrew Howell Harris, Jr., USA.

HART-DUTE—To be married today, 17 July 1943, at Langley Field, Va., Miss Mary Barbara Dute, to Lt. Leslie Freeman Hart, AUS.

HOOF-REES—Married at Naval Base, Norfolk, Va., 6 July 1943, Miss Margaret Helen Rees, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Lincoln Allison Rees, to 2nd Lt. Robert Houston Hoof, AAF.

SANFORD-BAKER—Married at Cheyenne, Wyo., 20 June 1943, Miss Virginia Roberta Baker to Lt. H. Walker Sanford.

SCHWARTZ-CALLAHAN—Married in St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 10 July 1943, Miss Mary Catherine Callahan to Ens. Robert Norman Schwartz, USNR, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. T. Schwartz, USN.

SCHOOLEY-BLACKBURN—Married at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 10 July 1943, Miss Ruth Fuller Blackburn to Lt. Harry B. Schooley, AUS.

HENDERSON-FROMME—Married in Falls Church, Va., 26 June 1943, Miss Barbara Henderson, to Lt. Robert Stuart Henderson, AUS.

HILL-SMITH—Married at Auburn, Ala., 26 June 1943, Miss Mary Bee Smith to Ens. John Roland Hill, Jr., USN.

HUDSON-CHASE—Married in Washington, D. C., 10 July 1943, Miss Sonia Hatfield Chase to Lt. William Hudson, Jr., USA.

HUDSON-SAMMET—Married in the United Church on the Green, New Haven, Conn., 8 July 1943, Miss Adrienne Sammet, to Ens. Donald Williams Hudson, USNR.

HUXTER-DOUGHTY—Married at Army Air Base, Salt Lake City, Utah, 9 June 1943, Miss Florence Evelyn Doughty, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Vincent P. Doughty, USN, to Lt. Ludwell Hill Huxter, Jr., AAF.

JAMES-PROCTOR—Married in Caruthersville, Mo., 26 June 1943, Miss Arlene Proctor, to Lt. Robert R. James, AAB, Dyersburg, Tenn.

KAPLAN-LICHENBERG—Married at New York, N. Y., 11 July 1943, Miss Elaine Lichtenberg, to Lt. Robert Kaplan, USA.

KEISER-BELCHER—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Coronado, Calif., 26 June 1943, Miss Louise Knight Belcher, to Ens. Norman Michael Keiser, USNR.

KOLAS-BIRKHEAD—Married in San Antonio, Tex., 4 July 1943, Miss Betty Jane Birkhead, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Claude V. Birkhead, to 1st Lt. Peter John Kolas, AC, AUS.

LASATER-SUTTON—Married in Washington, D. C., 8 July 1943, Miss Elizabeth Sutton, daughter of Rear Adm. Dallas G. Sutton (MC), USN, to Lt. (Jg) Allen N. Lasater, USN.

LEGG-BUZBY—Married in Baltimore, Md., 10 July 1943, Miss Martha Burrows Buzby to Capt. John Carter Legg, 3d, AAF.

MACY-OLD—Married in Norfolk, Va., 8 July 1943, Miss Margarette Hanes Old, to Lt. William Kingsland Macy, Jr., USNR.

McLACHLEN-EARLY—Married in St. Albin's Church, Washington, D. C., 5 July 1943, Miss Nancy Barksdale Early, to Lt. Thomas Park McLachlen, USA.

MAJOR-WILSON—Married in Holy Trinity Church, Aiglens, 8 July 1943, Aux. 1c Marjorie A. Wilson, WAAC, to S. Sgt. Virgil E. Major, a Flying Fortress gunner.

MILES-BIRCH—Married in Temperanceville, Va., 10 July 1943, Miss Eleanor Hazard Birch to Lt. Wilson Ashley Miles, AC.

MORRISEY-SMITH—Married at Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C., 10 July 1943, Miss Anne Duval Smith to Lt. Richard Joseph Morrisey, USMC.

NAIDEN-COOPER—Married in the home of her father, Mr. Alan Sholars, 1000 Riverside Drive, Monroe, La., 4 July 1943, Mrs. Satchie Sholars Cooper to Col. Earl L. Naiden, commanding officer of Selman Field, La.

OBENSCHAIN-KIBLER—Married at Durham, N. C., 19 June 1943, Miss Virginia Claire Kibler, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. Franklin Kibler, to Lt. Samuel Luther Obenschain, AC, USA.

OBRIEN-CASE—Married at Post Chapel, San Antonio, Tex., 29 June 1943, Miss Lucy Imogene Case, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Rolland Webster Case, USA, to Lt. Edward Francis O'Brien, Jr., AUS.

PETERSON-O'FLYNN—Married in Church of St. John of Arc, Jackson Heights, N. Y., 5 July 1943, Miss Betty Francis O'Flynn, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Geoffrey John O'Flynn, to Lt. Edwin M. Peterson, USA.

RANSOM-REYE—Married in New York, N. Y., 10 July 1943, Miss Joan Helen Reye to Lt. William L. Ransom, Jr., AAF.

ROBEY-SPARKS—Married in New York, N. Y., 10 July 1943, Miss Catherine Sparks, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Paul Sparks, AAF, to Mr. William Fowler Robey.

ROOF-REES—Married at Naval Base, Norfolk, Va., 6 July 1943, Miss Margaret Helen Rees, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Lincoln Allison Rees, to 2nd Lt. Robert Houston Roof, AAF.

SANFORD-BAKER—Married at Cheyenne, Wyo., 20 June 1943, Miss Virginia Roberta Baker to Lt. H. Walker Sanford.

SCHWARTZ-CALLAHAN—Married in St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 10 July 1943, Miss Mary Catherine Callahan to Ens. Robert Norman Schwartz, USNR, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. T. Schwartz, USN.

SCHOOLEY-BLACKBURN—Married at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 10 July 1943, Miss Ruth Fuller Blackburn to Lt. Harry B. Schooley, AUS.

USA.

SHARPE-REMBE—Married at Middletown, N. J., recently, Miss Audrey C. Rembe to Lt. Robert Francis Sharpe, AAF.

SMITH-WALSH—Married at the Marine Base Chapel, San Diego, Calif., 9 June 1943, Miss Martha Daily Walsh to Lt. James Herbert Smith, Jr., USN.

WALKER-HARGROVES—Married at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., 30 June 1943, Miss Violet Reed Hargroves to Lt. Lee Wood Walker, Jr., USMC.

WALLENDER-GETTY—Married at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., 11 July 1943, Miss Martha Lee Getty, to Capt. Kenneth C. B. Wallender, USA.

WHALEN-CAHILL—Married in Post Chapel, Maxwell Field, Ala., 26 June 1943, Miss Patricia Josephine Cahill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Cahill, to Lt. John Patrick Whalen, AAF, Maxwell Field, Ala.

WOOD-FISHER—Married at National City Christian Church, Washington, D. C., 10 July 1943, Miss Betty Jane Fisher, to Lt. Walter Winfield Wood, AUS.

Died

BOGDAN—Died as the result of a plane crash near Pine Valley, Okla., 3 July 1943, 2d Lt. Jan P. Bogdan, New Britain, Conn.

BOOTH—Killed in a torpedo bomber crash while on a practice bombing tactic near San Diego, Calif., 26 June 1943, Jack Walters Booth, ARM2c, USNR, aged 20, son of the late Maj. Charles J. Booth, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Betty Booth, 108 Claremont Ave., San Antonio, Tex., and brother of Charles D. Booth, FC1c, USN. Young Booth had seen many months of service in the Pacific, including the battle of the Coral Sea and many bombing raids on various islands.

JOHNSON—Died at Portland, Ore., 30 June 1943, Mrs. Marie Fabrin Johnson, mother of Mrs. Catherine Johnson Daniel, wife of Col. Maurice W. Daniel, FA, recently with the 10th Armored Division, Ft. Benning, Ga.

LIEBERMAN—Died as the result of a four-engine bomber crash near White City, Kans., 4 July 1943, S. Sgt. Gerald H. Lieberman, Trenton, N. J.

MEADE—Died in a Japanese Prison Camp, Philippines Islands, 16 June 1943, Capt. Lawrence K. Meade, CAC (AA), USA, West Point, Class of 1934, husband of Mrs. Betty B. Meade, 4004 Highland Avenue, San Diego 5, Calif.; father of Lawrence Kent, Jr., and Lloyd Ellen Meade; son of Dr. C. L. Meade, Mason City, Ia., and son-in-law of Maj. Lloyd S. Burgess, QMC, AUS.

OSBURN—Died at Eugene, Ore., 2 July 1943, Mrs. Addie Bristol Osburn, mother of Comdr. F. W. Osburn, USN-Ret.

PORTER—Died at his home, South Edgewood Street, Arlington, Va., 12 July 1943, Maj. Patrick A. Porter, USA, husband of Mrs. Marlon Porter; father of Cpl. Frank J. Porter, Cpl. Patrick A. Porter, Jr., Einer P. Porter, Harold V. Porter, Mrs. Marlon Ruth Dusberger, Mrs. Ethel Turner, Mrs. Dorothy Dusberger, Miss Peggy Porter and Miss Mary Porter.

REILLY—Died as the result of a four-engine bomber crash near White City, Kans., 4 July 1943, S. Sgt. William J. Reilly, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RIVERS—Died at Asheville, N. C., 10 July 1943, Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers, USA-Ret., husband of Mrs. William C. Rivers, father of James Battle Rivers and William Flournoy Rivers, USA.

ROBBINS—Died at Cedar Rapids, Ia., 5 July 1943, Col. Charles Burton Robbins, Assistant Secretary of War in 1928 and 1929, father of Mrs. T. C. Yarnell, Mrs. Alvin W. Allen and Capt. Lewis F. Robbins, USA, Interment in Arlington National Cemetery, 10 July 1943.

ROLOFF—Died at San Antonio, Tex., 26 May 1943, Capt. Robert P. Roloff, husband of Mrs. Alice Roloff; father of Mrs. Alex Smith, who with her husband and two children, is in a prison camp in Japan.

ROSENSCHEIN—Died as the result of a plane crash near Pine Valley, Okla., 3 July 1943, 2d Lt. Tolbert Rosenchein, New York.

SEARCY—Killed in action in Southwest Pacific, 1 July 1943, 1st Lt. James F. Searcy, SC, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. Cyrus H. Searcy, USA.

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 1366)

of the Tenth United States Air Force continued their attacks against rail installations in Burma.

Concentrations of rolling stock were attacked at Thazi Junction and near the Mu River bridge, with heavy damage being caused to the rolling stock and railroad tracks at both places.

In northern Burma fighter-bombers bombed

and strafed Japanese supply dumps at Kampong and Seton. One large building exploded, with flames rising to 800 feet.

From these missions all our aircraft and crews returned safely.

10 July

The Myitnge Bridge, the main span of which was bombed into the Myitnge River by the Tenth United States Air Force last week, again was the target of medium bombers yesterday to prevent repair work from being carried out on the bridge. Clouds prevented an accurate assessment of the damage.

Other flights of medium bombers attacked the Mu River bridge, about twenty miles farther west. The crews report two hits on the Mu bridge.

Tenth Air Force bombers also sank one river steamer and damaged railway yards at Sagang. Formations of fighter-bombers strafed and bombed Japanese installations at Sagun, Sumprabum and Kamaing, destroying warehouses and supply dumps.

From the above missions all our aircraft and crews returned safely.

11 July

On 10 July fighter-bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force continued their attacks against Japanese installations in northern Burma.

Sumprabum and Maungkan, 110 miles west of Kamaing, were targets for bombing attacks. Direct hits were reported on three large buildings at Sumprabum. All bombs fell in the target area at Maungkan.

Enemy installations at Tamanthi, ninety-two miles southwest of Kamaing, were strafed. A large fire was left burning.

From all these operations all aircraft and crews returned safely.

12 July

Liberator bombers of the Tenth United States Army Air Force yesterday dropped more than twelve tons of bombs on Japanese railway installations at Ywawtung in Burma. Clouds prevented an accurate assessment of the damage inflicted.

On the same day our P-40 Warhawk fighters armed with medium and fragmentation bombs attacked the Japanese base at Nanyaseik and Sumprabum were heavily bombed. Among the many buildings destroyed at the latter town was the largest building in the area, which was believed to be the enemy's headquarters.

On Sunday fighter planes from bases in Assam made repeated bombing and strafing attacks against Japanese supply centers and troop bases throughout the day. Nanyaseik and Sumprabum were heavily bombed. Among the many buildings destroyed at the latter town was the largest building in the area, which was believed to be the enemy's headquarters.

The villages of Sagun and Mingan were bombed and strafed and fires were left burning. The town of Mogaung was heavily bombed and the village of Tiganku was strafed, fires being started at both places. Large fires were also observed at Mingbyen as the result of a concentrated bombing attack.

One formation of aircraft armed with 1,000-pound bombs attacked the Lollaw railroad bridge near Mogaung. A direct hit destroyed the center span and near hits damaged the northern approach span, while tracks and the southern approach span were also damaged.

aged.

From these operations all our aircraft and crews returned safely.

Awards and Decorations**Distinguished Service Medal**

Rear Adm. Milo F. Draemel, USN, as CofS to COMINCH, Pacific Fleet in early phases of the war.

Maj. Gen. John P. Smith, USA, services as CG, 4th Corps Area.

Rear Adm. Roland M. Brainard, USN, directing escort operations in North Atlantic.

Navy Cross

Coxs. Samuel B. Roberts, Jr., and Walter T. Bennett, Guadalcanal.

Lt. (Jg) Bartholomew J. Connolly III, Guadalcanal.

To Brig. Gen. Claude A. Larkin, USMC, for service with Marine aviation units, Pacific.

To Brig. Gen. Clifton B. Cates, USMC, as CO, First Marines, Guadalcanal.

Rear Adm. Everett G. Morsell (SC) USN, South Pacific.

Legion of Merit

To following members, Hawaiian Dept.: Brig. Gen. William R. White, USA; Col. Herbert Baldwin, FD; Brendan A. Burns, CE; Austin J. Canning, MC; Clarence E. Fronk, MC; Charles B. Lyman, Inf.; Darwin D. Martin, CAC; Alvin C. Miller, MC; Robert McK. Smith, OD; Lt. Col. John P. Bachman, MC; Vincent S. Burton, Inf.; Leonard D. Heaton, MC; Willard J. Mason, OD; Paul Nixon, MAC; August W. Spittler, MC; Charles T. Young, MC; Maj. Irvin J. Katz, MAC; Ralph A. Redburn, AC; 2nd Lts. Vincent W. Bence, MAC; Joseph R. Devine, MAC; WO (Jg) John E. Carney, SC; M. Sgts. Grover C. Cainoun, CE; Thorval C. Dybdal, CE; George E. Van Meter, CE; Sgts. Henry L. Hendricks, Inf.; John Sylvia, MD; T4s. Arthur L. Chapman, MD; Albert W. Klump, Jr., MD; Pfc. Vance C. Bunn, MD; Robert H. McNeely, MD; Arthur Hartman, MD; Pvt. David R. Balsley, MD; Francis B. Pruitt, MD (now demobilized).

Silver Star

1st Lt. Byron H. Gilmore.
S. Sgt. Bernard J. Melman.
Sgt. William M. Hamilton.
1st Lt. William L. Curry.
S. Sgt. Allen R. Durbrow, Jr.
1st Lt. Vernon G. Ammons.
1st Lt. DeWitt C. Flint.
S. Sgt. Jack G. Bowles.
S. Sgt. Norman C. Culbertson.
Sgt. Isaac Kaplan.

Distinguished Flying Cross

To following members, USAAF, for service in North African and European Theaters: Capt. Thomas C. Horn; 1st Lts. Charles W. Crisler, Jr.; Dana F. Dudley, Robert J. Grothaus, George W. Jordan, Edward S. Newbury; 2nd Lt. John A. McKay; T. Sgts. Theodore Haas, Morris D. Hayles; S. Sgts. James M. Abbott, John D. Asmussen, Linton G. Creel, Sgts. Walter Maier, Frank Mallett. To 1st Lt. J. L. Jacobs, Jr., Haw. Dept. *To Cpl. R. G. Thomas, AAF.

* Posthumous award.

† Missing in action.

Votes for Soldiers

Senator Lucas, Illinois Democrat, in a radio address this week urged that a bill be enacted giving members of the Armed Forces outside the United States the right to vote. He suggested that ballots be printed on paper suitable for V-mail and distributed well in advance by the War and Navy Departments.

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BASIC FIELD MANUAL, FM 21-10, states "Fumigation is the most effective bedbug control measure, provided gas is used which will penetrate into the depths of the cracks and crevices on the floors, walls and furniture. Hydrocyanic acid gas is penetrating and, when properly used as a fumigant, will destroy all forms of the bedbug." In **MILITARY PREVENTIVE MEDICINE**, Brig. General Geo. C. Dunham,

Medical Corps, U. S. A., says, "Hydrocyanic acid gas is extremely toxic for all animal life and is the most effective and cheapest fumigant for the destruction of rats... It is extremely difficult to eradicate all bedbugs and eggs from a room or building with one treatment by any control measure, except fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas."

From **PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS**, Vol. 46, No. 18, May 1, 1931: "Hydrocyanic acid gas is our nearest approach to the ideal fumigant... The simplicity of use of HCN discoids and ZYKLOM is quite apparent. One merely takes his fumigant, in cans of convenient size, into the building, opens them, spreads the contents and goes out, closing the door behind him. After fumigation, residue is swept up and with the empty cans thrown into the trash. What could be simpler?"

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U. S. COAST GUARD

THE following per diem rates in lieu of subsistence may be authorized for officers of the Coast Guard and Public Health Service detailed with the Coast Guard while traveling on official business away from designated posts of duty:

No government quarters available, \$7. While government quarters are furnished, \$3.

Per diem of \$7 in lieu of subsistence may be authorized for officers and cadets when traveling by air under competent orders directing such travel. Per diem for enlisted men so traveling is limited to \$6.

Reimbursement at the rate of three cents a mile for shortest usually traveled route may be made to enlisted men who travel at own expense regardless of mode of travel, provided travel at own expense is authorized in orders or is approved after the travel is performed.

Effective 1 July, ration values will be as follows: commuted rations, stewards and mess attendants, 65 cents; leave ration, 65 cents; commuted rations, cadets, 85 cents.

Junior Officers Promoted

The President has approved temporary promotions to lieutenant (jg) in the Coast Guard of all Regular and Reserve ensigns on the active list, not retired, whose date of rank is prior to 2 Oct. 1942. The officers who meet physical and other qualifications will rank from 1 July 1943.

Welfare Report

Capt. Philip F. Roach, 12th Naval District Coast Guard Officer and Welfare Director, reports that on 30 June the Welfare membership of that district numbered 6,564. This membership is 2,000 above any other district according to Rear Adm. Thomas M. Molloy, USCG-Ret., national welfare director.

The report states that more than \$18,000 was loaned out to meet emergency needs of Coast Guardsmen in the San Francisco district during the year.

The hospital committee has played an important part in maintaining the morale

of the sick and wounded, having a record of more than 500 visits during the past two months.

Port Security School

A class for commissioned and warrant Reserve Officers convened at the Port Security School, Ft. McHenry, Md., 12 July, with quotas assigned as follows: Boston district, 4; New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2; Norfolk, 3; Charleston, 2; Miami, 3; New Orleans, 3; Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 1; Los Angeles, 2; San Francisco, 2, and Seattle, 2.

Officer's Son in Service

A third son of Comdr. S. B. Johnson, USCG, acting Assistant District Coast Guard Officer in the 12th Naval District, began active service in the armed forces this week when Lt. (jg) Howard Johnson, USCGR, was assigned to active duty, the third member of his family to serve in the Coast Guard. Stationed as a pilot at the Coast Guard Air Station, Biloxi, Miss., is Lt. Comdr. Roger R. Johnson, USCG, a graduate of the Coast Guard Academy in 1932; while another son, Lt. (jg) Bernard F. Johnson, USNR, is on duty at the Oakland Naval Air Base.



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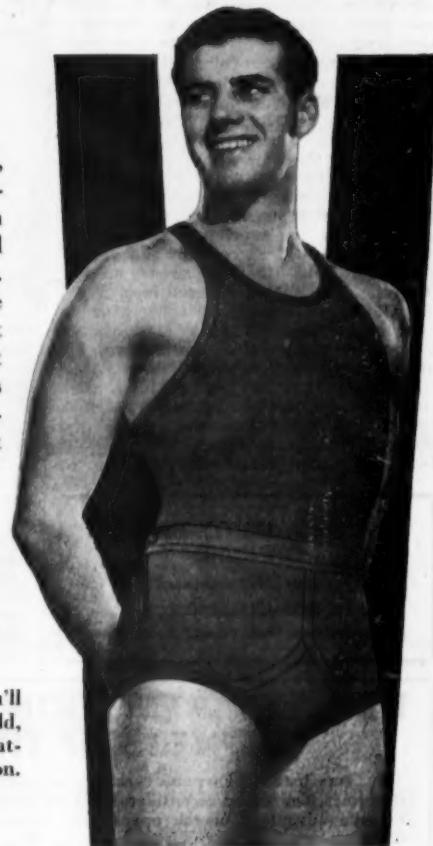
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FINANCE



MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

The President is utilizing the greater freedom which the recess of Congress is furnishing, to strengthen the Home Front through measures to end the confusion that prevails as a result of conflicting Agency policies, and to stop the squabbling between his officials. He expressed himself in no uncertain terms to Vice President Wallace and Commerce Secretary Jones relieving both of their duties in connection with foreign economic activities. The new set-up, with foreign economic matters under Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, is a victory for Secretary of State Hull who has been greatly concerned over BEW activities in connection with the acquisition of foreign strategic materials, holding that foreign relations are involved and such relations are exclusively its business. Under the new arrangement these economic activities will be correlated with other matters of foreign policy. The Office of Price Administration also is due for an overhauling. It was shaken again this week by the retirement of Lou R. Maxon, prominent Detroit Advertising Executive, from the Office of Deputy Administrator in Charge of Information. Mr. Maxon severely castigated the organization. He urged that it be cleaned up and red tape eliminated, that it be provided with strong, clear direction and a liberal transfusion of common sense, and charged that Left Wingers of the New Deal are maneuvering to deprive America

of a good share of the freedom for which it is fighting. The President held a conference with some of his Cabinet and Agency officials to discuss petroleum reserves, and simultaneously War Mobilization Director Byrnes started a re-study of the whole problem of gasoline and fuel oil supply in the light of "new military developments requiring increased consumption." Petroleum Administrator Ickes also issued an announcement that farmers are to get first call on available gasoline, receiving equal priority with military requirements. His interest in the farmers caused the President to deprecate the action of Congress in directing the liquidation of the Crop Insurance program, and to announce he would ask its reconsideration.

In connection with the soft coal dispute—many miners still are on strike—the War Labor Board has concluded that John L. Lewis will not have to sign a contract with the mine operators as evidence of obedience to the Board. This is a withdrawal of its demand for signature, and accords with the President's position that such action cannot be compelled. However, in the case of Montgomery Ward he ordered that firm to sign a wage contract containing a maintenance-of-union membership clause, and application of the check-off system to which it objected. The President insists he has authority to order a corporation to comply with the law, but not a labor union. The WLB says that test of compliance with its orders will be in the observance of terms and conditions which it lays down, whether the parties to the dispute put their names on paper or not. The President further expressed the intention to return the mines to their private owners sixty days after they are again in full production. This is his response to Lewis' announcement that the United Mine Workers will work only so long as the Government operates the mines. A Grand Jury pro-

ceeding in Pittsburgh is investigating an insurgent strike, subsequently called off, in the Government-operated Frick mine near Brownsville. Prosecutions under the new anti-strike law may result, and if they occur the mine dispute will dominate the industrial situation anew. Director Nelson of the WPB claims that June production fell short of the planned \$6.5 billions, and Acting Secretary of War estimated the shortage as below May, as well as June. The plane schedule was not met in June, the Army ground supply program increased in that month but was still below forecasts. Mr. Patterson added that in the next six months we must produce 61 per cent of the total number of airplanes scheduled for 1943. During the same period the Technical Services must produce the following percentages of their 1943 program: Ordnance, 59.6 per cent; Signal Corps, 67.9 per cent; Corps of Engineers, 65.1 per cent; Chemical Warfare, 68.9 per cent; Transportation Corps, 62.1 per cent; Quartermaster Corps, 44.8 per cent; and Medical Department, 38.2 per cent.

Widows' Pensions Increased

(Continued from First Page)

paragraph shall not exceed \$75.

This legislation puts into effect new peacetime service-connected death pension rates of approximately 75 per cent of the amounts authorized for wartime-service-connected death.

The act removes the requirement that a soldier must have been in active military or naval service for 90 days before qualifying for veterans' benefits.

The bill applies to veterans of both World Wars, the Boxer Rebellion, Philippine Insurrection, Spanish-American War and places service as a cadet at West Point, Annapolis, or the Coast Guard Academy, on and after 7 Dec. 1941 and before the termination of the present wars, as within the scope of the law.

Names in the News

Maj. Gen. Terry Allen and Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt were cited in dispatches by Gen. Alphonse Juin, military commander of French Africa.

2nd Lt. Robert N. Austin, bombardier on a plane operating from Lybian fields, climbed into the bombay of a Liberator and defused a 1,000 lb. bomb which had jammed with her fuse spinning. 1st Lt. Wallace C. Taylor was pilot.

Two patrol bombers, commanded by Lt. Howland S. Davis, USNR, and Lt. (jg) Harold C. Carey, USN, and two destroyers, the USS Jouett, Comdr. Jesse C. Sowell, USN, and Comdr. Fonda L. Tedder, USN, sank a German submarine in a coordinated air and surface attack.

The following seven men have returned to the United States after nine months' duty at an outpost on the Greenland ice cap: 2nd Lt. Randolph P. Eddy, S. Sgt. Arthur Hall, S. Sgt. Charles Howes, Sgt. Willis Bell, Sgt. Simon Kartatzas, T4 Joseph Linton, and Cpl. Arthur Goldstrom.

Col. John Henry Doherty has been appointed Finance Officer of the Army Air Forces Gulf Coast Training Center, Randolph Field, Tex.

Col. Gilbert L. Ross has been appointed deputy district chief of the New York Ordnance District succeeding Brig. Gen. Walter P. Boatwright, who has been appointed director of the Army's tank automotive center in Detroit.

Col. John C. Smith, antiaircraft battalion commander in Africa, reports that the Stuka dive bomber is "all done." It's too slow and easy to hit, he says.

Calendar of Legislation
ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H. R. 2912. Authorizing charging of tolls for the passage of government traffic over Golden Gate Bridge. Passed by Senate with amendments.

H. R. 907. Establishing a Pharmacy Corps in the Medical Department of the Army. Signed by President.

H. R. 1001. Providing for temporary postponement of induction of high school students. Signed by President.

H. R. 3026. Clarifies laws governing appoint-

ments of cadets to West Point and Annapolis from new congressional districts. Congressmen of new districts not to lose right to make initial appointments. Signed by President.

H. R. 2703. Providing more adequate and uniform administrative provisions in veterans' laws pertaining to compensation, pension, and retirement pay payable by the Veterans' Administration. Signed by President.

Merchant Marine

A list of 98 United States Merchant Marine casualties was announced this week by the Navy Department. Of these 16 were reported dead and 82 missing.

Merchant marine casualties reported since 27 September 1941, now total 4,727 including 607 dead and 4,120 missing.

Abandoned Vessel Saved

The Liberty ship Matt W. Ransom was approaching an African port with a cargo of Army supplies, the Navy Department announced this week, when she struck two enemy mines and began to settle rapidly by the head.

Capt. John Metsall, seeing that the vessel was apparently doomed, gave the order to abandon ship which was carried out in an orderly fashion. When it was noticed that the ship had ceased to settle, Capt. Metsall selected six men from among many volunteers and returned aboard, got the ship under way and proceeded to port.

First Leave Since China War

Douglas D. McKay, foreign service representative of the War Shipping Administration in New Delhi, India, is in this country for his first leave since war began in China.

Mr. McKay had been in China since 1936 as representative of the old Dollar Line and its successor, the American President Lines. He left Tientsin on the closing of the company's North China offices and went to Singapore, where, three months later, the first bombing attack occurred. Three weeks before Singapore fell he flew to Rangoon where the city was under constant air attack during a month of his stay there. From Rangoon he travelled to India where he served in numerous ports, opening the New Delhi office last February.

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DENNISON MANUFACTURING CO.

Framingham, Massachusetts

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Bomb and Mine Tags; Paper Thimbles; Triplicate Tag Books; Warning Tags; Paper Parachutes; Paper Lanterns; Parafined Envelopes; Shop Tickets; Set-Up Boxes; Coupon Tags; System Tags; Grade A Greaseproof Ordnance Wrapping Paper.

DENNISON MANUFACTURING CO.

Framingham, Massachusetts

Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNamara, Deputy Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, presents the Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. John P. Smith "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services" as Commanding General of the Fourth Corps Area from October 11, 1940 to February 25, 1942, a period when approximately half of the troops of the Army, within the continental limits of the United States, were stationed in that area. Left to right: Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNamara, Maj. Gen. John P. Smith and Lt. Gen. Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

Army Photo



PX's and Ships Service Stores

Arrangements have been completed to coordinate purchasing facilities of Army Exchanges and Ship's Service Stores of the Navy, the War Department and Navy Department announced this week.

The Army Exchange Service of the Army Service Forces will make its price agreements available to the Navy Ship's Service Stores. These price agreements are negotiated directly with sources of supply and are furnished to exchange officers throughout the world as a guide for making purchases direct from the supplier for their individual exchanges.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur E. Willis, USNR, has been appointed Navy Representative for the joint arrangements, and will maintain an office at the headquarters of the Procurement Division of Army Exchange Service, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City. He will designate items of interest to naval personnel, such as black hose, black shoes, black ties, etc., which are not of interest to Army personnel, so that proper price agreements can be made.

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, Chief of Army Exchange Service, said: "The new arrangement should result in increased efficiency and considerable saving of manpower and is in line with the expressed desire of the President for close cooperation between the Army and Navy."

USO-JWB Project

The Serve-a-Camp project, which was put into effect last September, by the Women's Division of the Jewish Welfare Board, one of the six agencies of the USO, is undertaking to supply items for the comfort and entertainment of service men which are mentioned in letters from the men which come to the attention of the board.

Each month the USO-JWB camp worker sends lists of the items requested by men at his camp to a group of women's organizations in some community. This group then makes up gift packages containing many of the requests.

A wide variety of articles have thus been requested and supplied. Chairman of the Women's Division is Mrs. Alfred R. Bachrach.

Under Secretary at Maneuvers

Under Secretary of War Patterson flew to the maneuver area in Tennessee 13 July to inspect troops and the tactics and equipment being employed by the Second Army there.

The Under Secretary was met at Berry Field, near Nashville, by Lt. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, commanding general of the Second Army, and other officers of the Second Army general staff.

Furloughs For Enlisted Men

All Army enlisted men returning from overseas duty will be granted a furlough not to exceed 20 days in the event no previous furlough has been granted since their return.

Normally, furloughs will be granted as

a delay enroute from the reclassification pool to station to which men are assigned.

332nd Infantry Reunion

The 22nd annual reunion of the 332nd Infantry Association will be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Akron, Ohio, 4 and 5 September.

SHOWERS TODAY...AND EVERY DAY, AND PEPSI-COLA'S ON THE HOUSE



New York is a swell place for enlisted men these days. For instance, there's the Times Square Canteen*, 47th & Broadway, where any enlisted man can get a free shower, or a shave with free razor blades. What's more, Pepsi-Cola is served

free at the food counter. Come and get it, boys, when you're in New York... and at the Pepsi-Cola Canteen in Washington, D. C.,* 13th & G Sts., and the Pepsi-Cola Service Men's Center*, Mason & Market Sts., San Francisco.

*In cooperation with N. Y. City Defense Recreation Committee in New York—with Recreation Services, Inc. in Washington, D. C.—with Hospitality House in San Francisco.

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Each stenciled flag means another enemy plane destroyed. So hats off to the daring and skill of our Navy fliers and to the superb performance of their fighter planes.



They keep on Scoring for MILDNESS and BETTER TASTE

*The proof is that where a cigarette counts most,
Chesterfields are winning more smokers every day.*

The world's best cigarette tobaccos, plus an important manufacturing secret give to Chesterfield that special Mildness and Better Taste. This secret is Chesterfield's Right Combination of these tobaccos . . . just the right amount of each kind blended with all the others makes Chesterfield the cigarette that really satisfies.

CHESTERFIELD

THE CIGARETTE THAT GIVES SMOKERS
WHAT THEY WANT *They Satisfy*

